SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

THE BRIBERY SENTENCES.

PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIAL.

THE memorial to the Home Secretary praying for the release of the gentlemen imprisoned for corrupt practices at the general election was formerly presented on Dec. 23rd by Mr. Mowil. There were 43,841 signatures attached to the document.

The following is the text of the letter sent this morning to Sir William Harcourt, together with the memorial for the remission of the bribery sentences:—"Memorial for the Remission of Bribery Sentences.—Committee Room No. 201, Westminster Palace Hotel, 22nd December, 1881. Sir,—We have the honour to submit for your merciful consideration, the accompanying memorial and petitions, praying for the remission of the late sentences for bribery, passed on John Frederick May, William Mair, James Barber Edwards, Samuel Olds, Benjamin Wood, Mackins, Rea, Spears, Porter, and Mackie, now lying in the respective gaols of Chester and Canterbury, and undergoing various terms of imprisonment. The subjoined analysis shows that the [illegible]ial is thoroughly representative, proceeding [illegible]s from nearly all the principal towns and [illegible] throughout England and Wales. [illegible]ures:—Members of the House of Lords, 32; [illegible] of the House of Commons, 75; Bankers, [illegible]; Clergymen, 1,113; Justices of the Peace, [illegible]; Mayors and ex-Mayors, 162; Members of [illegible] Bodies, 2,085; Professors, 4,623; Solicitors [illegible]ing those contained in separate petition), [illegible] Trades and others, 30,816; total signatures, [illegible]. Also accompanied by numerous resolutions [illegible]natures of clubs, associations, and others, [illegible] a separate petition from solicitors, and [illegible] from the Huddersfield Law Society. The [illegible] our command has not enabled us to give as [illegible]licity as we could have desired to the petition, which could not be made more effectual if [illegible]ole of the terms of punishment were endured. The law having been vindicated and the ex[illegible] made, the prayer of the petition is that [illegible] may be allowed to prevail, and that you will [illegible] to be consistent with your official duty to advise her most gracious Majesty to exercise her Royal prerogative of pardon.—Awaiting with deep anxiety your favourable reply, I have the honour to be, &c.,

"GEORGE W. REAY MACKEY, Secretary.
"(By order of the Committee.)"

THE TUNISIAN VERDICT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

THE verdict of acquittal pronounced by the Parisian jury which had to decide on the charge of libel brought by M. Roustan against M. Rochefort is a political event of the first importance. It brands with the stigma of infamy the chief author of the Tunis expedition, and by implication condemns the policy with which he is identified. The sentence was unexpected, for the general belief was that the jury was packed against the defendant; the judge, to say the least, had no sympathy with M. Rochefort, and Frenchmen generally could hardly be expected to take a lenient view of a professional libeller who declared that a prominent representative of France abroad was a scoundrel, whose proper place was the prisoner's dock at an assize court. Nevertheless, twelve plain Parisian citizens, after giving both sides a patient and attentive hearing, have decided with unanimity that M. Rochefort was right, and that M. Roustan had no reason to complain of the way in which he was described in the columns of the *Intransigeant*. We need not suppose that the jury meant to affirm the truth of all M. Rochefort's assertions, but their verdict substantially confirms the accuracy of the charges brought against the late Minister Resident at Tunis, and more than justifies the accusations which, in these columns, we have repeatedly made against the authors and instigators of the Tunisian expedition. Their verdict is not only a conclusive vindication of the opponents of that scandalous aggression, it also deals a damaging blow to the whole system of French diplomacy in the East, and compromises very seriously the reputations of all who had any part or lot in the expedition against the Kroumirs, who General Lambert now candidly admits were invented for the occasion.

It is not merely an historical verdict which the jury returned. As such it would be interesting, but it would possess little of the political importance which attaches to it. It is no doubt a source of satisfaction to every honest man to find so emphatic a rebuke administered to the great Tartuffe of French politics. We have frequently had occasion to state, in such diplomatic phrase as we could command, that the despatches of M. St. Hilaire were little more than sickening compounds of misrepresentation and cant; but we hardly anticipated that a day would come when twelve average Frenchmen, picked at random out of the crowd, would unanimously decide that M. St. Hilaire was not to be believed when he declared on oath in court that M. Roustan was of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, and that M. Rochefort's accusations were "calumnious fabrications." That, however, is only incidental. The political interest of the trial centres in the question, what effect will it have upon the position of the French Ministry—that is to say, of M. Gambetta? The answer to that question is not one which any one can give off hand. It depends upon so many contingencies, some of which are still in the utmost uncertainty. There is, however, no doubt that it will increase the power and the prestige of M. Gambetta's most formidable rival. M. Clemenceau was the only deputy to vote against the Tunisian raid. M. Camille Pelletan, the editor of M. Clemenceau's paper, was the witness whose evidence secured M. Roustan's defeat. The *Justice* has always unsparingly attacked the whole of the Tunisian business, and the verdict may be regarded as the final decision of Parisian opinion in favour of the *Justice* and its conductors. That cannot fail to tell when the Extreme Left comes into collision with the Ministry. Nor can it be disguised that to some extent M. Roustan's defeat is a blow to M. Gambetta. No doubt the French Premier has done something, and will now do much more to sever himself from all responsibility for M. Roustan's exploits and the war in Tunis, but it is impossible for him altogether to escape from the charge of having connived at an enterprise which is now shown to have been engendered in the fetid atmosphere of Levantine corruption and intrigue. He did not oppose it. His newspaper supported it. He was believed to be sufficiently powerful to have prevented it, had he so chosen. Instead of preventing it he allowed it to proceed, and not until he was confronted with the difficulties and dangers in which it has involved France both in Africa and in Europe did he attempt to undo the evil begun by M. Roustan and M. St. Hilaire. So far as he is unable to disassociate himself from any responsibility for the policy of the late Ministry, to that extent he will be damaged by these revelations of the real origin of the expedition. It is no doubt in his power even now to dissever himself still further from his predecessors. He has already recalled M. Roustan, he can dismiss him from the service or put him on his trial for corruption. The real test of his sincerity, however, will be found in the extent to which he reverses M. Roustan's policy in Tunis. It will not be sufficient to sacrifice a scapegoat. That might have availed if M. Roustan had been cashiered as soon as M. Gambetta took office. Now it is necessary to do something more. Not till the French army is extricated from the Tunisian labyrinth and the Bardo Treaty is practically laid on the shelf will M. Gambetta be able to clear himself of all complicity with M. Roustan. As the promptings of personal ambition and of true patriotism both tend in the same direction, M. Gambetta may free France from Tunis, and in that case the trial may ultimately contribute to increase and consolidate the power of his Government.

So much for the political aspects of this miserable affair. It is impossible to conceal that it has moral aspects which are not altogether satisfactory. To say that there is corruption in France because France is a Republic, shows a curious disregard of the facts of French history. If the Tunisian affair were as vile a piece of corruption and jobbery as M. Rochefort declares it to be, it would still be the most trifling fleabite in that line compared with the vast profusion of jobs all through the last sixty years of the old Monarchy. The Pompadour and the Du Barri would have disdained the petty pilfering imputed to Mdme. Elias Mussali. In the Empire again, whether First or Second, we all know much better than to suppose that corruption was extinct. And was there no jobbery during the reign of Louis Philippe? Democracy has no more to do with the moral corruption of which there are some signs than Monarchy. We must, moreover, remember that the present scandal had its origin in the Mediterranean among a population which was energetically described by the Duc de Broglie in the Senate only three or four days ago. These bastard, motley, and heterogeneous Levantines, he said, curry favour with one nationality after another, and, in M. Gambetta's expression, crawl and wriggle round the European consuls, and under the shadow of the great European flags. This, rather singularly, was made a sort of plea by the virtuous M. St. Hilaire himself. A given man, as a French journalist puts it, is a convicted robber. Yet he was protected. Why? Because he rendered certain services to M. Roustan. Another man is a coiner of bad money. He was shielded, and why? Because we could find nobody better. But then this general and that woman received "commissions?" Quite true, but we cannot help it; these are oriental habits, especially are they Levantine habits. For these fashions of the Levantine world some allowance must be made it is incredible that any French Minister should gravely make them, and should admit them as not merely explanatory, but as justificatory. The more vile the material in which the agent of a great civilized Power has to work, the more reason why a stern and rigorous supervision should be exercised over all agents. Our own Indian service is an illustration how such temptations may be rooted out, if the authorities are firm and in earnest. It is here that there seems to be a certain want of fibre in the French official world, though no one doubts that that world is as a whole as upright and honourable in Paris as elsewhere. But from time to time very ugly exceptions come to the surface. There are signs of an almost reckless cupidity in Paris, if not in France. The Stock Exchange shows it any day, and this cupidity is in itself to be traced to the passion for luxury of which Paris is the great European centre. It is not safe to suppose that greediness for money [illegible] be got at any price is confined to the other side of [illegible] Channel. Here, too, everybody may see that the [illegible]shioned system, in which a man was content [illegible] his salary and his self-respect, is certainly not [illegible] rooted as it once was.—*Pall Mall*

INDIA AND BURMAH.

THE Governor-General of India is now (Dec. 23) in British Burmah; and for the next ten days Rangoon and Moulmein will have an opportunity of parading all their splendour and unfolding all their grievances at first hand. A Governor-General performs one of his chief duties when he visits distant provinces of the Empire. Ancient views of the directness of the tie between subjects and their rulers are as potent as ever in the eastern dependencies of Great Britain. Though Lord Ripon, in a tour of little more than a week, has no leisure to do more than glance at a few principal points of a territory covering eighty-eight thousand square miles, the sense of his presence will linger in the land long after he is gone. In the popular imagination he comes to praise well-doers and chastise ill-doers. Officials hail his arrival on their own account as adding a new sanction to the powers they wield under him. With effects still more important a viceregal progress tends to bring together the various divisions of a vast and heterogeneous dominion. A viceroy seems to be conveying justice and protection in his train to the remote corners of the country he governs; he is, in truth, educating the different sections of its population to understand that they constitute a people. Political disasters and the ebb and flow of a succession of destructive invasions have broken up the area ruled by the Indian Government into innumerable fragments. Most of the advantage its inhabitants might gain from the exchange of products and intelligence is denied them by an historical process of isolation which has blockaded an infinite diversity of races, faiths, and vocations each in its narrow circle. Now that British supremacy has fused the atoms into a single political mass, the artificial reasons for separation are gone. The habit lasts. The Indian Empire under Queen Victoria finds it hard to rise to any higher perception of unity than is embraced in the single point of obedience to a common sceptre. A Governor-General, by transporting the visible idea of central authority to one outlying province after another, may at least suggest the existence of a mutual affinity between themselves.

British Burmah needs more than Hindostan itself all the extrinsic aid which can be afforded to impress this feeling. Hindostan, amid all its multiplicity of sectarian aims and traditions, has preserved a unity of its own. The Madrassee and the Bengalee, though they may see nothing of one another, and hear scarcely more, move on parallel lines. Burmah, notwithstanding an old historical connexion with India, has for ages been parted by dynastic and theological circumstances. Its direction has been more towards China than to India. Only the accident of war amalgamated it with the Indian Empire. As, however, it has been annexed its interests demand that the incorporation should be real and essential. Its original junction to the local government of Bengal implied a relationship at variance with the facts. The union it requires for its proper development is with the Indian Empire at large, which Lord Ripon in visiting it represents. In its rich alluvial valleys a vast reserve force exists for the nourishment of India in periods of famine. Its ports supplement the dearth of harbours on the eastern shores of Hindostan. In course of time, when the inland routes through Yunnan are better trodden, it may be expected to furnish a place of meeting for Indian and Chinese commerce. Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim have no ground even at present to regret the events which transferred their allegiance to the Sovereign of British India. As our Calcutta Correspondent mentions, their population is shown by the census to have grown in an extraordinary degree. An increase of nearly a million in a total of less than four millions since the year 1872 testifies to the success of British rule in coping with the agencies which ordinarily restrict population in Asiatic States. With an area more than double the size the kingdom of Ava cannot support so many inhabitants by a million. It probably could reckon up more wizards and cockfighters, and perhaps more poets. Had British Burmah continued under the same sway, it would have maintained, and in less comfort, not more than half its present numbers. An uncontrolled autocracy such as tyrannizes at Mandalay is seldom favourable to the enlargement either of population or of wealth. Very moderately taxed, evenly governed, and with the great Indian Empire an open market for their produce, the Burmese subjects of the British Crown may look to the east and bless the good fortune which impelled a foolish despot to stake them on the issue of a crazy aggression upon Bengal. That they are not likely to be moved in fact to any such effusiveness of gratitude even by the excitement of Lord Ripon's visit is far from wholly the fault of British administration. To the Oriental fancy there is a fascination in the personal embodiment of unlimited prerogatives with which British sovereignty is prevented by the laws of its being from competing. By the same authority which enables King Theebaw to impale and butcher, he or a successor can be imagined flooding the realm with the gifts of a half divine wisdom and benevolence. An Asiatic loves at once to be left to himself in his inner life and to have his outer life regulated for him. British rule is incapable of playing the nursing mother to the complete extent a Hindoo or Burmese might wish. As commonly administered it is somewhat prone to demand of subjects addicted to other ways that they should think and feel in a British mould. A Governor-General is too rare an apparition to be associated with offences, committed as often as not unconsciously, against native sentiment by alien rulers. He impersonates, on the contrary, a plenitude of might to enforce right and redress wrong among subordinate authorities. It may not be accounted altogether against Lord Ripon by Burmese peasants and artisans that, with as absolute a discretion in their eyes as the Lord of the Golden Foot himself, he does not choose to indulge a taste for wholesale torture and massacre.

Our correspondent gives utterance to a common sentiment in India when he expresses a hope that the Governor-General, with the co-operation of his Finance and Foreign Ministers, may discover means to amend the present relations of India and Independent Burmah. The reigning King who had been as ecclesiastically educated as Henry VIII., soon after his accession exasperated Anglo-Indian feeling by murdering nobles and kinsfolk. British criticisms, not always well-advised or proceeding from any fulness of knowledge, provoked him to display a jealous fear of designs from across the border against his throne. At length the British Resident quitted Mandalay, and direct relations with Calcutta have for some time been interrupted. A result has been a kind of embargo upon British trade within the Burmese kingdom, to the equal inconvenience of the kingdom, the province, and Indian merchants. For a moment a cry was even raised at Rangoon, if not at Calcutta, in favour of open war in preference to a sullen peace. Happily, tempers have been pacified. King Theebaw, having no more brethren and sisters conveniently within reach, has subsided into the more ordinary petulance and peevishness of Asiatic monarchs. Rangoon merchants, on their side, finding British humanity hard to lash into philanthropic hostilities, would be content with a resumption of ordinary communications. If there be among the Europeans still residing at Mandalay any in the King's confidence, and of sufficient public spirit to be solicitous for the interest of Burmah, they will have seized the opportunity of Lord Ripon's neighbourhood to patch up an arrangement for want of which Rangoon trade is incommoded and the Burmese kingdom starved or its foreign supplies. The severance of the Burmese coast from the Burmese kingdom has reduced that State to a dependence upon the Indian Empire which, King Theebaw may be assured, amply satisfies the ambition of the Indian Government. An annexation of the kingdom, which its monarch is supposed to dread, would be a mere embarrassment to Calcutta. All which Calcutta desires, and the best which could be done for the trade of Rangoon and Moulmein, is that its Prince [illegible] should suffer Upper Burmah so to grow in the affluence which arises from good government as to become a much better feeder of the commerce of Lower Burmah than it has been hitherto.—*Times.*

GREAT BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN LONDON.

VICTORY OF JOHN ROBERTS, JUN.

IN the presence of a great and enthusiastic company of billiard lovers, this highly successful event was brought to a conclusion on Dec. 19. At no encounter of late years has there been seen anything like the assemblage that gathered together to witness the deciding heat between Roberts and Mitchell. Every seat was occupied, whilst dozens of gentlemen were content to pay reserved seat prices for the privilege of sitting in a chair or on an empty box in front of the raised benches. Indeed, extra chairs and forms were placed nearly all round the arena, and numbers who arrived somewhat late had to be refused admission, whilst the very gangway leading to the saloon had its contingent of sightseers. Thus the handicap was brought to a finale under the most satisfactory auspices, and both players and public should be congratulated, the former on the nice little sum which will have to be divided amongst them from the "gate," and the latter on account of the unusual and continuous fine form it has been their fortunate lot to witness. Close as has been the battle between Roberts and Mitchell, it would have been an even nearer thing had not Mitchell shown such very poor form on Friday, as Tom Taylor was so slow in getting to work on that day that he might have made long runs on the spot half a dozen times had he been anything up to the mark. If he had won on that day he would have headed Roberts prior to the last day's play, and his defeat would have meant a further battle which might perchance have gone in his favour. The fight is over and the victory won, and all praise must be meted out to the successful "knight." He has certainly exhibited some of the grandest skill ever shown in a similar encounter, whilst his great break of 542 will long be remembered by all students of the scientific game. Mitchell was at his best during the four earlier days of the competition, since which he has gradually shown a falling off, which may perhaps be accounted for by the fact of his taking one of those prevalent affections, a violent cold. Of the rest Shorter and Peall have undoubtedly been the most deserving of praise. The others were very uncertain as to their daily form. Of these Taylor was best, but neither Cook, Stanley, nor Lloyd showed anything like the cleverness which has hitherto been associated with their names. Cook was dead amiss until the last day, whilst Stanley had evidently far from recovered from the illness from which he suffered on his return from India last spring. With respect to the limit player, Lloyd, he was evidently outclassed, and it is questionable whether he has the steadiness of nerve so necessary to give a man confidence. Otherwise he was a general favourite, and a greater measure of success on his part would have been very popular.

To turn to the doings on the last day. At the commencement of the day's play, the state of the handicap was follows:

	Won.	Lost.
J. Roberts, jun., owes 120	5	1
W. Mitchell, owes 10	5	1
W. J. Peall, rec. 75	4	2
T. Taylor, rec. 40	3	3
F. Shorter, rec. 40	3	3
S. W. Stanley, rec. 40	2	4
W. Cook, owes 120	1	5
J. Lloyd, rec. 140	1	5

Spectators began to muster fast some time before the opening heat of the day was played, and the hall already looked full when Lloyd and Stanley strung up for break. The former played a pretty game throughout, making several noteworthy cannons and screw-hazards, which were received with with well-merited applause. He was unable, however, to make any break of more that ordinary dimensions, but with a best effort of 64 and several of about 40 he succeeded in winning by the handsome sum of 248. Stanley was again unable to show his old talent at the spot, and was evidently much amiss. He complained of having a touch of that bane of travellers in the East, ague, and such an affliction would be quite sufficient to account for his want of success. During the whole of this game visitors continued to arrive fast, and ere the time for the commencement of the decider had arrived every available and extra seat was occupied. Indeed, so great was the demand for room that a number of gentlemen were content with empty ginger-beer cases doing duty for "stalls," and before the men strung up the doors were closed, and all others refused admission. Roberts on coming to the table looked pale and worn as though suffering from indisposition, whilst Mitchell seemed ruddy and confident. It was soon evident, however, that he was not to repeat his feat at the Beaufort tournament this time. Roberts drew up fast, and playing a very lucky but successful game, he caught Mitchell when the latter had only made 73, with a break of 141 (forty-one spots), and whilst his rival still did but little, he shortly went in for another big effort. This ought not by rights to have realised more than 20, but a kiss then giving him a fluked cannon in the middle of the table, he had a splendid opening, which realised in all 220 (forty-two spots). Mitchell's case looked hopeless now, and so it proved, as although he once or twice got a line with the red, he was unable to stop there, and the top weight, with a further innings of 91 all round, defeated his rival badly by 318 points after 64 minutes play, and amidst prolonged cheering. There was naturally not so large a gathering in the evening although the attendance was again very satisfactory. So clever was the opening game, that between Shorter and Peall that the absentees lost a treat. Shorter was in first-rate trim, and at one time he looked as though he were going to repeat his feat in the Gaiety tournament of 1877, when he won a love game from Joseph Bennett. When the opening misses had been recorded Peall failed to cannon, and Shorter getting a useful opening made a really splendid break of 305, in which he played the spot in sequences of two, six, and eighty-three. This naturally took most of the fire out of his opponent, who, however, had but two chances to do much, and following up his initiatory success with 80 and smaller attempts, Shorter succeeded in winning by no less than 376 points, after thirty-eight minutes' play. This was the fastest heat but one in the handicap, Peall having defeated Cook on Wednesday in the short time of thirty minutes. Shorter was heartily congratulated on the execution shown, and then the company mustered up strongly to witness the closing game—that between Cook and Taylor. This the last encounter in the event, was yestined to bring it to a close in a manner worthy of the other days' play. Cook was for the first time himself, and playing in the most scientific and clever fashion he realized breaks of 75, 69, and 380, the latter being the second longest in the handicap. This effort included runs of fifteen, two and ninety-one spots, and was played with the accuracy for which the ex-Champion is so renowned, if rather slowly. Taylor also did well with his openings, but with a best effort of 121 had to suffer defeat by 190 points. The following table gives the positions of the candidates at the end of the competition:

	Won.	Lost.
J. Roberts, jun., owes 120	6	1
W. Mitchell, owes 10	5	2
F. Shorter, rec. 40	4	3
W. J. Peall, rec. 75	4	3
T. Taylor, rec. 40	3	4
W. Cook, owes 120	2	5
S. W. Stanley, rec. 40	2	5
J. Lloyd, rec. 140	2	5

Roberts's big break was made in a game with Lloyd on the second day of the tournament. At the outset it seemed as though the limit player would do better than hitherto, as getting once to work at the spot he rattled up fourteen hazards in good form, breaking down with a miscue. This was a 47 innings, and with it he had reached 225 to owes 43, where he gave a double baulk. Roberts went up the table to cannon off this and scored an extraordinary one in baulk. Off the opening thus obtained he held charge of the table until he had completed the whole of his game, the total of this magnificent production being 542. Most remarkable was this in many respect. In the first place he lost the white at 215, and from that point made the whole of the points without its assistance. At 221, he played for a double baulk, and the red rolled in, leaving his ivory well to the right just inside the baulk-line. He then screwed in off the spot in wonderful fashion, and followed that on by two similar shots, by means of which he was able to attack the red again from 236, whence he never broke away, but kept the red on the move eighty-eight times, which gave him the game by 275 points.

The game in which Roberts was beaten was played against Peall. Roberts led off. He rapidly diminished the points conceded, and with successive breaks of 55, 60, and 35, reached 38 in the game as against 110 registered to Peall. Roberts now made his finest effort. By all round play and 28 spots, he never ceased scoring until 150 was placed to his credit. Peall moved on but slowly, and then Roberts went with 89 (19 spots), to 277. The ex-champion followed this up with 47, and Peall having run up 29 and 57, the scores stood at—Roberts, 338; Peall, 212. At a subsequent stage the score was—Roberts, 476; Peall, 443. Roberts went on to 486, and then failed to put the white in the bottom left-hand pocket. This let in Peall again, and the younger player utilised his chance well. From 443 he obtained position for the spot, and, playing with great confidence, caught and passed his opponent, eventually winning the heat by 14 points, with a run of 57 (unfinished).

GREAT MATCH BETWEEN ROBERTS AND COOK.

ON the 19th Dec. these players signed articles for a match for 1000*l*. Appended is the agreement:

Articles of agreement entered into this day between John Roberts, jun., of Brighton, and W. Cook of London, to play a billiard match of 5,000 up (five thousand points up) on an ordinary match table by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, pockets to be 3⅝in, and balls 2 1-16in. The said John Roberts, jun., agrees to concede a start of 500 points (five hundred points.) The match to be for the sum of five hundred pounds (500*l*.) a-side. The first deposits of 100*l*. a-side are now down in the hands of the Editor of *The Sportsman*. The remainder of the stakes to be made good one week before the commencement of play. The competitors to appoint an umpire, but failing to agree the selection to be vested in the Editor of the *Sportsman*. All profits or loss to be equally shared by the competitors. Either party failing to comply with any or either of these conditions [illegible]s shall forfeit all money down in the hands of [illegible] stakeholder. The decision of the umpire shall [illegible] final, and subject to no appeal at law or otherwise. [illegible]e match to take place on the day of January, 1882.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTS, JUN.
Witness, JAS. HY. SMITH.
(Signed) WILLIAM COOK.
Witness, T. B. WHITEFOOT.
Date, December 19, 1881.

THE DESECRATION OF TOMBS.

THE sanctity of the dead implies the inviolability of tombs. When Cheops, who, according to Herodotus, built the largest of the pyramids, pressed hundreds of thousands of men into his service for twenty years, he turned their labour to account in providing a tomb for himself which should effectually defy the inroads of time and the curiosity of posterity. He wished to secure a safe resting-place for his remains, and it is by a similar feeling that the rudest peasant in a hamlet is animated in selecting the narrow cell wherein the undistinguished ashes of himself and his family may repose in peace. The designs of the wisest and greatest, equally with those of the illiterate and simple poor, in this respect have been often frustrated. In ancient and modern times "resurrectionists" have pursued their detestable calling, and on one pretence or another, for thousands of years and in almost every country, "body-snatching" has been carried on by unduly inquisitive people, or cruel, crafty, and depraved miscreants. Offenders are usually prompted by greed, although it has unfortunately sometimes happened that revenge, political animosity, religious intolerance, and mere wanton mischief have impelled unscrupulous persons to desecrate the grave. The tombs of the Pharaohs, massive and magnificent as they were, have been rent asunder, defiled, robbed, and, in several cases, almost destroyed. Parr, the famous Oriental traveller, says that "the Arabs exhume the bodies and strew them over the plains at Cairo, to get the resin and asphaltum used in the process of embalming, and which they sell to great advantage." Sir F. Hinniker asserts that "the plain is strewn with broken bones, and that the coffins are used for firewood." This writer also adds the reflection: "The trouble which the Egyptians took to preserve the dead, thus causes their destruction, and the race of Nilus barters for the bodies of their kings." Dr. Russell calls attention to the fact that "the celebrated tombs of the Mamelouks are fast going to decay, their boasted magnificence being limited to a gilt inscription." In order to prevent "the translation of the bodies of saints," which became most objectionably common in the early history of Christianity, the Council of Mentz, in the first canon, enacted that their remains should "not be transported from place to place without the advice of the prince of the country, or the bishop and Synod." Among the Jews it was customary for a prayer to be read from the "Book of Life" to the effect that "good angels may protect" the dead "against the terrors of disturbance in the grave."

There are many remarkable instances of the desecration of tombs on record. Darius broke open the sepulchre of Nitocris, and Angelus opened that of Constantine. The third Otho and Tiberius have been classed among "grave robbers." Under an old Athenian law, a slave found guilty of disturbing a body after interment was put to death, while the act, if perpetrated by a free man, entailed the confiscation of a moiety of his possessions. Constantine decreed that a woman might obtain a divorce from her husband if she could show that he had disturbed a grave, and at one time in England it "was deemed unlawful to open a grave for a second person, except for a husband or wife." The tomb of Edward I., when opened, disclosed "the King dressed in his robes with a coronet on his head," which statement may be accepted as proof that it had remained inviolate up to the period when it was disturbed under official sanction. When the Calvinists, more than three centuries ago, broke open the tomb of Matilda, Queen of the Conqueror, "they stole a ring from off her finger." In the reign of the second James the remains of Edward the Confessor were exposed to view in Westminster Abbey and while Winchester Cathedral was undergoing repair towards the close of the last century, Canute's tomb was opened. The ashes of Sebert, King of the East Angels, were brought to light in the reign of Henry III., and the grave of Rufus was disturbed with the knowledge, if not under the sanction, of the "Merry Monarch." George IV. called upon Sir Henry Halford to examine the body in the coffin placed in the Royal vault under St. George's Chapel, and supposed to be that of Charles I. A bone of the neck belonging to the vertebra being found severed, as by an axe, confirmed the common belief. At the same time the remains of Henry VIII. were exposed, but delicacy of feeling—if such words may be used in connection with proceedings of the kind—it is said, prevented the investigators violating the repose of Queen Jane Seymour's ashes, deposited in the same place. The tomb of Queen Catherine, fortunate enough to become the widow of Bluff King Hall, and who subsequently marrying Lord Seymour, died at Sudeley, and was buried there, is said to have been violated five times. On four occasions a local authority—whose testimony has been supported by inhabitants of Winchcomb within the past 40 years—says "the remains were exhumed by a band of Bacahanalians, at which time the outrages were so disgraceful that a veil must be drawn over them." These shocking scenes were enacted at the close of the last century. The next time the tomb was opened on the plea of antiquarian research. To the credit of the present owner of Sudeley Castle the ancient chapel has been restored to more than its early magnificence, and the remains of the Queen now repose beneath a splendid memorial tomb. It is on record that the bodies of the first Henry and Richard Cœur de Lion were dismembered, and portions buried in different places; and it is notorious that skulls of eminent persons have been removed from their coffins and casts taken of them. William Howitt, referring to the case of Pope, says that his skull, taken from the vault in Twickenham Church, "is in the private collection of a phrenologist," and that "fifty pounds were paid to manage and carry through the transaction." Mrs. Lushington, in her once popular narrative, calls attention to the fact that "the mountains in the neighbourhood of Go[illegible]orno" are "merely roofs over the masses of mummies within them. The coffins serve as firewood to the whole neighbourhood." [illegible] numbers of bodies have been moved from London churchyards within the last twenty years in order to carry out improvements, and more than one large railway station has absorbed the consecrated ground in which our forefathers were laid to sleep. The infamous outrages committed under the pretext of advancing the interests of anatomical science are too well-known, and it is humiliating to think that in age of refinement like the present tombs should be rifled of their contents for the purpose of extorting money from the agonized relatives of the dead. It is a sure sign of the decay of piety in a land when contempt for the sanctity of the grave finds marked manifestation. It is to be hoped that incidents of the kind referred to will continue to be rare, and that, should similar crimes occur, those primarily affected by the cruel wrong may be able to display the same high moral courage in the interests of humanity which has recenly been shown by Lady Crawford.—*Globe.*

THE ZANZIBAR SLAVE TRADE PREVENTION.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Fuzee," writes on the 10th December. "In reading through your article in to-day's paper relative to the sad death of Captain Brownrigg and four of the crew of the London, I think, perhaps, I may be able to throw some light as to how this affair happened. Captain Brownrigg was a most energetic officer, and from time to time made a point of going in one of the steam boats for the purpose of inspecting the boats on their cruising ground. As officers are continually boarding dhows to inspect their crews and papers, they are apt to get careless in being prepared for any attack, and I am afraid that poor Captain Brownrigg ran alongside without any idea the dhow was carrying slaves, when the Arabs rose suddenly and fired into the boat. Almost a similar case happened a few years ago to Lieutenant Cresswell, but, fortunately, without the same result as now. It was just at daybreak when the look-out man reported a dhow in sight, about four miles from Pemba, becalmed. Lieutenant Cresswell had been up all night, going the round of his beat to see his boats' crews were on the alert, and was on the point of ordering his fires to be drawn. He got under way again and steamed out to board the dhow. As he drew near, he saw some passengers, apparently, sitting quietly on the poop, and he thought she was only a trader. Luckily, as he got close, the interpreter ('Old Catch'em,' a rare, old specimen of a native), stood up in the bows of the boat, and immediately sang out, 'Go astern; full of slaves. They are going to fire!' Fortunately the stoker was ready, and so they escaped being all murdered. Lieut Cresswell then stood off, and got his rocket-tube up, and after a little time, the Arabs, finding that there was no chance of escaping, surrendered. She had, I think, close on 170 slaves, besides a large crew of Arabs. Curious to say, the Arab in command of the caravan (a splendid-looking man) got greatly attached to Lieut. Cresswell, when he was on board the London, and he told him that his plan was for his men to stay quietly on the poop, with their arms beside them, until the boat came alongside, arranging for an Arab to shoot the officer as he stepped, over the side (this statement being verified, as the interpreter saw a man, with his double-barrelled gun cocked, resting against the mast); and then the rest were to fire, jump down into the boat, and kill the crew. Capt. Browrigg's loss will be keenly felt by all who have had the pleasure of serving under him, and all who knew them will deeply sympathise with Mrs. Brownrigg and her children. As for suppressing the slave-trade, as long as there is a demand there will come the supply. The Sultan is ready to assist, and in every way to act up to the Treaty; but unless he wills that all his subjects shall be free in his dominions, until then it is useless to think that the slave trade will cease to exist. With regard to your correspondent who is 'acquainted with the work,' this officer has no doubt some knowledge of boat cruising amongst the reefs at Pemba, and how easy it is to get aground; and, I trust, like 'valiant knights of olden times,' his conscience has not been so elastic as the measuring-line, and that he has not accepted any of the prize-money which has been paid for those enormous dhows that are never seen in Zanzibar Harbour."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

HOW THE IRISH LANDLORDS HELP THEMSELVES.

THE reports of the meeting of landlords yesterday (Dec. 22) in Dublin ought to give the English public some idea of the temper of the gentlemen for whom our sympathy is so perseveringly solicited. If the landlords in Ireland were perfectly silent, it might be possible for their thick-and-thin champions here to pass them off as chivalrous martyrs to English political necessities. The moment that they begin to speak, this illusion vanishes. The chief promoter of the meeting told the audience that "the democracy of the country had been led by brave resolute men, who brought the people into the open air while the descendants of the ancient aristocracy of Ireland were hiding like moles in the earth." The "brave, resolute men" are lying unconvicted and untried in prison, and now the descendants of the ancient aristocracy have taken courage to tell us what it is that they want. It is true that they are not unanimous. One speaker said that "he despaired of the future of Ireland when he saw that so many of the landed proprietors were absent from that meeting. Some of the landlords, the Duke of this, the Earl of that and Lord so-and-so were on such pinnacles that they did not see their way to come and help their poorer brethren, who were now receiving £100 when before that they received £200." The speaker did not know in the innocence of his heart that to the greater landlords their Irish properties are less than a secondary interest in life. Then again the great landlords have been so accustomed to see the Executive Government do the work which they ought to have done for themselves, that they cannot yet believe that the time has at last come when they will be obliged to descend from their "pinnacles." All such assemblages as that of yesterday deserve to be watched with close attention and interest, for the sake of the light which they throw on the crucial problem in Ireland. That problem is to find out whether there is any class or body of men or even any powerful individual man in that country, to whom we can look to co-operate in carrying on the government; men who will work, formally or informally, with the British Government in keeping Irish society together on any reasonable and practical terms. If great landlords and small had met together and put a plain and sensible case before the public, it would have been listened to with respect and attention, and nobody would have been disposed to criticise too closely if even a good deal of strong language had been used. But, in fact, there was strong language, and little besides. We can discern no signs of real energy of any practical sort, and the land system of Ireland seems to have demoralized the landlords at least as much as it has demoralized the tenants. The number of those who attended was comparatively insignificant.

The estimate of five hundred given in the *Times* dwindles down to one-half in the columns of the *Standard*. But even two hundred and fifty landlords might have suggested something useful and practicable. As it was, they did little more than what so many Irish meetings are wont to do—namely, denounce the Government and ask for money from the British Exchequer. And all this had been clenched, in the circular convening the meeting, by the pleasant declaration on the part of the promoters that "we believe that around and after the demands to be put forward will gather such force as even the present Government cannot ignore, or which, if ignored, will shake from the Treasury benches their confiscating and tyrannical occupants."

The proceedings were worthy of this preliminary blast of the trumpet. One speaker said "he could not refrain from expressing his opinion that the Land Act was an infamous piece of oppression, injustice, and robbery." Apart from general denunciations of this kind, all was vague and useless. The speakers declared that the steps which the Government were taking were not adequate to the crisis. "The steps that should have been taken should have gone to the root of the evil." They could "not see why the Government should not make some change in the law to meet the gravity of the crisis." "The landowners ought to step forward and resist this conspiracy to the very death." What steps would go to the root of the evil, how the conspiracy is to be resisted to the death, what change will meet the gravity of the crisis—on these points not a word. Ireland is honeycombed by foreign agitators, by conspiracy, by communism, and so forth, and the only healing for this vast and devouring plague is to be sought by the magic talisman, Compensation. "The landlords of Ireland had a right to say to the Government that they would not give up the inheritance of their fathers—at any rate without compensation."

There was one resolution in favour of the compulsory purchase by the State of properties which la[illegible]ords or unwilling to hold any lo[illegible] their minds. This shows the change that is coming [illegible]selves in happy accord with their enemies [illegible] League. The only part of the Act [illegible] Leaguers professed to value [illegible] relating to the acquisition of land [illegible] tenants. But if the landlords yesterday were really anxious to extricate themselves from the position to which they have been "relegated by the Act," why do they not at once take measures for ridding themselves of the burden, instead of holding impotent meetings like that of yesterday? One wonders how many of the people present yesterday had taken the trouble to master the sections from twenty-four to thirty (especially Sub-section 2 of the former of these), with a view to honestly finding out how he could employ them to his own advantage.

What brings out the impotence of the landlords yesterday still more clearly is the consideration following—they profess to be Conservatives. The real drift of the meeting was an attack upon a Liberal Government. The steady refrain of the speeches was violent denunciation of the Land Act. Yet everybody present must have known that the Conservative candidate in Derry was obliged not only to profess himself a supporter of the Land Act, but to pledge himself to carry out its principles still more extensively. What is to be done with a class that shows itself so little endowed with political seriousness and consistency?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

AMONGST the manifold changes which the British Army is now undergoing, it is to be hoped that the "Confidential Report" system will be modified or improved. The system, as it flourished of old in the Service, was a cowardly and disgraceful one, thoroughly un-English in its character—if it be allowed that an English characteristic is love of fair play—and it did evil and injustice under the pretence of keeping up the good name and integrity of the British Army. It was a monstrous thing to allow the colonel of a regiment or the general of a division to blast the character or blight the career of an officer, by a few lines of writing which were held as sacred communications to be divulged only to higher authority, the officer concerned knowing nothing of the report until, perhaps, he found out by accident that such a report had blasted his hopes of advancement, or ruined his professional career.

How a "Confidential Report" can be made use of to ruin an officer may be learnt by a perusal of the pamphlet by General Stannus. It happened that that officer, when in temporary command of a station in India, had a difference with the general in charge of the division on the matter of uniform: the colonel being of opinion that white clothing was the cooler costume with the thermometer at 100 deg. in the shade, the general thinking that the thicker the clothing, the more appropriate it would be for the summer heats of India. There was a correspondence on the matter between Colonel Stannus and his immediate superior, General Troup, on the subject, and this correspondence was sent to Military head-quarters at Simla during the happy days when Sir William Mansfield was Commander-in-Chief. The correspondence was pigeon-holed. Colonel Stannus heard nothing more about the matter. Sir William Mansfield left India and was succeeded by Lord Napier of Magdala, who gave Colonel Stannus command for a time of a division, but who afterwards, when applied to give him such a command for the usual five years' tenure, made as an excuse for refusal that Sir William Mansfield had, *five years previously*, recorded an opinion unfavourable to Colonel Stannus with reference to the correspondence which had taken place between that officer and his immediate superior, General Troup, about the wearing of white uniform in the hot weather. This opinion of Sir William Mansfield was considered by Lord Napier a sufficient reason for passing over Colonel Stannus in the way of promotion when a divisional command became vacant, and for promoting two junior officers over his head. Although Colonel Stannus had, since his difference with General Troup, been in temporary command of a division by Lord Napier's own orders, this old "Confidential Report" was dragged out of its pigeon-hole five years afterwards to be used against him. General Troup and Sir William Mansfield, both of whom, it is believed, had forgotten or forgiven the contumely about the white uniform, were dead when Colonel Stannus made a final appeal to have his services recognised; but "the evil that men do lives fter them," and so it happened that the "Confidential Report" remained to ruin a good and gallant soldier.

There has been, it is true, some improvement in the matter of "Confidential Reports" during late years; but improvement is not what is required, but a thorough sweeping away of a pernicious and contemptible system. If an officer does not know his business, or conducts himself contrary to what is expected of an officer and a gentleman, the sooner he is "brought to book" the better; but it is monstrous to think that secret charges can be made against an individual, and allowed to remain uninvestigated for years, and then suddenly be brought forward to stop promotion or blight a career. The whole system of what is called "Confidential Reports," whether in the Army or Navy, is a disgraceful system, derogatory to the Services, and unjust to individuals.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE RECENT CANONIZATIONS.

THE grand ceremony of canonization celebrated at Rome last week in the Great Hall of the Basilica of St Peter's was chiefly remarkable, as a ceremony, on two grounds. In the first place it was far the grandest pontifical function witnessed at the Vatican since 1870, and may so far be regarded as at least a partial abandonment of the imprisonment theory. The Pope for the first time, to quote the rather strange phrase of the *Times*, "exercised his Papal authority at a high altar, as his predecessors in St. Peter's have done." He was borne aloft on the *Sedia Gestatoria*, surrounded by the Noble Guard and attended by 33 Cardinals and 150 Archbishops and Bishops, and the prescribed ritual was observed in all its fulness, with the sound of the silver trumpets not heard since 1870. This new move was rendered the more noticeable from the pomp with which the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Holy See went to the Vatican to take part in the solemnity, and especially, we may add, under existing circumstances from the presence and active concurrence of the French Ambassador. Not only did M. Desprez attend the ceremony, accompanied by the whole personal of his staff in state carriages; he also gave a grand banquet on the occasion to the French prelates in Rome at the Colonna Palace, when in proposing the health of the Pope he pronounced an elaborate eulogy on the virtues of the episcopate and clergy of France. And this is the more noteworthy when we remember that M. Gambetta's organ the other day characterized one of the personages just [illegible] dirty and incorrigible vagabond. M. Paul Bert has written [illegible]s censuring their neglect of the [illegible]cordat—never enforced of late [illegible]s them to obtain permission of the Government before leaving their dioceses. The incongruity may serve to illustrate what we said the other day about Concordats being made between the Pope and the Government over the heads of the national episcopate, but that by the way. The second point calling for notice in the ceremony of canonization, besides its splendour and public and official character, was the entire absence of any such matter of provocation as had in some quarters been anticipated. That the Pope should make a lamentation at such a time over the unhappy condition in which the Holy See finds itself, and urge the duty of all good Catholics to rally round it, was natural enough. What is more important, and what indeed might have been expected from his known temper and antecedents, is that he did not verify the predictions of the Diritto by putting forward an assertion of his temporal power and fulminating excommunications against its assailants. The celebration cannot therefore be said except in the indirect sense already suggested, to have had any political significance. Its religious meaning is likely of course to be very differently appreciated by various classes of thinkers within and without the Roman pale. There are many intermediate stages between the scornful sneer of the Republique Francaise at St. Labre as a dirty vagabond and the enthusiastic sympathy formally expressed by the French Ambassador and probably felt by many of his hearers. But few thoughtful persons are likely to treat the matter merely as a theme for ridicule. The idea which underlies canonization—whatever may be thought of that particular expression of it—is one closely connected with the doctrine of "the Communion of Saints," and has existed from a very early period in the Church, when the persecuted Christians were wont to collect and preserve with reverence and affection the remains of those who had suffered for their faith. And there appears, from what St. Jerome tells us, to have been, long before any regular practice of invocation was established, a prevalent belief that the souls of these martyrs hovered about the place where their bodies were laid and were there somehow brought into contact with the living. Of the four persons canonized the other day there is little to say except that they were poor and humble individuals, more distinguished by their charity and self denial than by any great service they can have rendered to the Church. And this is so far to the credit of those concerned, as there can hardly have been any interest of wealthy and influential patrons brought to bear on the Court of Rome in their favour. But the custom itself, of which so conspicuous an example was exhibited on that occasion; is one on which a few words will not be out of place.

The practice of honouring martyrs came, as has already been mentioned, very early into the Church, earlier probably than the cult of angels with which Milman connects it. The Saints being themselves human appealed more directly to human sympathies, and the doctrine of the Communion of Saints was held to imply some permanent and intimate relation between the faithful on earth and the faithful departed. It implies, as Milman puts it, the Church militant and the Church triumphant as forming but one polity, and implied that there was a real and living sympathy between the two. The departed were believed still to take an interest in their old friends and the affairs of their earthly home, and to exercise through their intercession a beneficient influence over them. And thus, as time went on, Saints were multiplied, until their separate claims might seem almost to be imperilled by their multiplicity. The Calendar was rapidly filled with fresh names till few days were left vacant, and some days were burdened with an accumulation of—we will not say rival but many—saints, who had to share their honours as best they could. East and West vied with each other in this process, the Greek menologies however being the more copious of the two but few comparatively of the countless host of Eastern Saints obtained any direct recognition in the West, while the Orientals were content for the most part with their own. Nor was this all. Different countries and indeed cities had their special heroes and patrons. It has been said, with some exaggeration doubtless, that "in Germany alone each kingdom or principality, even every city, town, or village, had its own Saint." "For at first popular admiration enjoyed for some time unchecked the privilege of canonization. A Saint was a Saint, as it were, by acclamation." That was the beginning of canonization, though the name as yet did not exist, but gradually, as these local and other cults came to multiply beyond all measure, the Popes assumed to themselves the sole prerogative of advancing claimants to the successive ranks of Beatitude and Sanctity. The canonized Saints henceforth held no merely local or precarious dignity; they were presented in solemn Bulls and with rites of imposing splendour to the general homage of Christendom. And it was certainly time to impose some limit on popular or episcopal licence in this matter; if ever the vast undertaking of the Bollandists is completed it will comprise the histories of more than 25,000 Saints, and yet this only professes to be a selection of what is of Catholic rather than purely national interest. On the other hand, only 115 persons had been formerly canonized by the Holy See before the reign of Pius IX. There are those, of course, like the Apostles, the early Martyrs, the four "great doctors" respectively of East and West, and some other conspicuous Bishops, confessors and founders of Religious Orders who may be called the Saints of the universal Christian world. But down to the tenth century the popular voice, with the sanction of the Bishop, was held to be sufficient authority for conferring the honour; after that time the sanction of the Pope was required, though Bishops still for a time retained their initiative. The first recorded canonization, in the modern sense of the word, was that of Ulrich, Bishop of Augsburg, raised to that honour by a Bull of John XV. in 993 at the request of Liutolf, his immediate successor in the See, who had however already established public veneration for him in his own diocese. Pope John explained in an Epistle that this usage was introduced in order that by honouring Martyrs and Confessors we may worship Him of whom they testified, and being conscious of our own imperfections seek the aid of their merits and prayers at the throne of God. But it was not till two centuries later that the prerogative was assigned exclusively to the Holy See by Constitutions, first of Alexander III. and then of Innocent III. The canonization of St. Gaultier of Pontoise by the Archbishop of Rouen in 1153 is the latest example of such an act being accomplished by any lower authority. Innocent III. finally laid down that the decision of such matters appertained exclusively to the legitimate successor of St. Peter, being partly moved thereto by the scandal caused some thirty years before through the canonization of Charlemagne—rather a questionable Saint, in spite of his immense services to the Papacy—by the Anti-pope Paschal III., and the insertion of his name in some Gallican breviaries. The first canonization solemnized with anything like the present ritual pomp wasthat of St. Francis of Assisi in 1228. It was not till fifty years later that the regular process, since developed into a minute and searching investigation of the merits of each individual case, was first exemplified in the canonization of St. Raymond of Pennafort. The question of the infallibility of the Pontiff in these high official acts, long hotly debated between the ultramontane and the opposite school in the Roman Church, is still, we believe, a moot point. Its decision in the affirmative would hardly tend to facilitate the acceptance of the Vatican decrees.

A more interesting question, at least to outsiders, than any concerning the mere formalities of the official process, but one too wide to be more than glanced at here, is the rationale, so to call it, of the custom, the idea from which it sprang and to which it owes its continued vitality. It is not enough to say that it grew theologically out of the doctrine of the Communion of Saints. No usage, however consistent with received dogmas, would have attained anything like so widespread and permanent a hold on the popular mind that was not rooted in some deep instinct of human nature. Nor is the explanation far to seek. From age to age the methods of enrolling new saints might vary, as again the method of electing bishops varied, being left at one time to popular suffrage, and claimed at another for prelates or popes. But whatever might be the conditions of enrolment in this illustrious brotherhood, the fact remains that, as a modern writer expresses it, "for fourteen centuries the religious mind of the Catholic world threw them (the Saints) out as its form of hero-worship, as the heroic pattern of a form of human life which each Christian within his own limits was endeavouring to realize." Neither indeed can the sentiment thus indicated be justly confined to the first fourteen centuries or to any one form of Christian belief. What works like Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints* are to Roman Catholics, religious memoirs and biographies and *Lives of eminent Christians* have proved to the most anti-roman section of Protestant. And the explanation in either case is at bottom substantially the same. If Protestants do not invoke Saints or erect their images over altars, they recognize not the less the practical value of great examples, and cherish a devout and reverential memory of the departed worties of their own communion and creed. Neander, while commending the vigorous resistance of Ratherius, Bishop of Verona in the tenth century, to the sensuous and superstitious tendencies of his age and the insatiable craving for miracles, adds that he also discerned in the reaction against Saint-worship a dangerous "misapprehension or disregard of the Christian element, in the consciousness of the ennoblement of man's nature by being raised to the fellowship of a Divine Life, betraying some approach to an abstract Deism," and that "in opposition to this tendency Ratherius, the antagonist of superstition, defended the worship of Saints." The word worship is two strong for the passage quoted from Ratherius vindicating a Latin hymn for All Saints Day, but it is not difficult certainly "to recognize in his obscure and awkward style the antagonism of a deeply-felt Christian theism to an abstract deism." We only refer to it here as illustrating the agreement of religious minds of very diverse doctrinal tendencies as to the importance and benefit of dwelling on saintly examples. Man is a creature of imitation, and is sure to choose for himself models of some kind or other to emulate, whether criminals, heroes, or saints. It is to the religious application of this tendency in human nature that we owe both the Roman and the Protestant varieties of hagiology. Only what in the one case is mainly left to individual taste or preference was sure in a highly organized and dogmatic system to be sooner or later reduced to some authoritative standard. We may smile at the quaint ceremonies, dating from at least five centuries ago, reproduced the other day in the form of canonization at the Vatican—the silvered or gilded loaves and barrels of wine, the curiously wrought birdcages, containing doves, pigeons, and gold finches, and "the five splendidly painted wax candles." But the fundamental idea these strange devices are supposed to illustrate lies deeper than any differences of Christian or, indeed, theistic faith.—*Saturday Review.*

THE ENGLISH COINAGE.

ON Wednesday night at a meeting of the Institute of Bankers, held at the London Institution, Mr. John Evans, D.C.L., F.R.S., read an interesting paper on "L.S.D." The lecture was an account of the origin and history of the English pounds, shillings, and pence, and was illustrated with enlarged drawings of the earlier coinage of these three units of our commerce, which derived their designation from the initials of the Latin coins, Librae, Solidi, and Denari. Illustrations of the degradation of the value of the Latin coins were seen in France in the £ representing in the last century the franc, the s., the sou, and the d., the denier, or about the twelfth of a sou, and in the fact that at the beginning of the 17th century the Scotch "pound" was only 20 pence. The penny was first mentioned as an English coin in the laws of Ina, King of the West Saxons, who reigned A.D. 688, and its name was regarded as a diminutive of pana, or "little pledge," or token. In Saxon times the penny meant a silver coin of 24 grains (a dwt., or "pennyweight,") 30 of which in the time of Ethelred would purchase an ox and 12 a sheep. The silver was "sterling," a term thought to be derived from the Easterlings, or men from the East, who had the English coinage under their charge. Though pennies in copper were so late, half-pennies had preceded them by 120 years, and tokens of farthing, half-penny, and penny were issued by traders. Of the shilling, the lecturer said that the word "scill," or scilling appeared in the Anglo-Saxon laws as early as the 7th century, but the term was only used in accounts, for there was no coin to represent the sum until Henry VII. struck the shilling in silver and the pound in gold. Before that time the shilling used to be made up of three "groats," introduced by Edward I. The creation of the "noble" (of the value of 6s. 8d.) afterwards raised to the "rial," or "rose noble," of 10s. value, and of other gold coins was described. The "noble" had a short life, but it had left its mark in the lawyer's fee. The birth of the sovereign was due to an order in the fifth year of Henry VII., that 22½ "sovereigns" should be coined out of the "pound" weight tower, and to have course in receipts and payments for 20s.

MISTLETOE.

APART from its real or mythical connection with the Druids, and its practical use in modern Christmas festivities, the mistletoe is undoubtedly a very curious and interesting plant. It is a naturally uncanny-looking thing, and no doubt the uncanniness of its appearance and mode of growth has had much to do with the place it fills in popular superstitions and folk-lore. The bough "quod non sua seminat arbos" is almost the only good example of a vegetable parasite to be found in any northern climate; so that it has reasonably enough attracted a great deal of attention from all northern peoples in every age. It is true we have in England one or two other common parasitic plants, such as the little twining red dodder, the ugly brown broomrapes, and the strange flesh-coloured toothwort, a famous witch-weed; but all these are petty leafless groundlings, fastening themselves upon the roots or stems of mere field weeds, and therefore far less noticeable than the evergreen mistletoe, whose foliage and berries make it so conspicuous, perched as it is on the naked forked branches of our winter forest trees. Even when detached from the trunk of its host, a mistletoe bough is a curious object, with its flat opposite pairs of succulent leaves, its jointed green branches, its suspicious-looking glaucous colour, and its terminal twigs abruptly ending in an unfinished knob. All these things would be quite enough to arouse curiosity in the most enlightened times; and it is not remarkable that the mistletoe too, should have become the object of a special cultus.

Scientifically speaking, the mistletoe has afforded an open battlefield for innumerable systematists. The question whether four little leaflets in the [illegible] were to be called petals or calyx-pieces—in itself about as important as the question who was H[illegible] grandmother—has often cruelly divided the [illegible]cal world. Momentous consequences were [illegible] up in the point at issue, for upon it depended the class in which the whole order must be [illegible] according to the half-artificial systems till [illegible] lately in vogue. Fortunately Mr. Darwin's th[illegible] have reduced all such questions to mere di[illegible] about words. We now know that the mistletoe is really exactly what each of the [illegible]ding parties contradictorily asserted it to be. The history of its evolution is a very interesting one; and as everybody has presumably a piece of mistletoe in his house at the present moment, it is one whose steps can easily be followed, specimen in hand. Like most other parasitic plants, the mistletoe derives its origin from a family of climbers. It is closely connected with those four-petalled flowers, like the cornel, dogwood, guelder-rose, and elder, which compose a perfect network of connecting links between many very distinct groups of plants. These types, in fact, form a central station, as it were, from which diverging branches run out in every direction. Several of the lines started from this interlacing centre have taken to climbing habits; among them are ivy on the one hand, and honeysuckle on the other (both of which have berries much like those of mistletoe) together with the little clinging cleavers and bed-straw of our hedgerows, which are somewhat more remotely connected with the original ancestor. But certain allied races, like the sandalwood family, are parasitic on the roots of other plants. The ancestor of the mistletoe, which was clearly intermediate between those two types—whence the dispute as to its proper place in the old linear arrangement—must have more or less combined both habits. It must have been at once a creeper and a parasite. In this way it could ascend the trunks of trees, and then fasten itself on to the soft tissues of the bark, at first no doubt by means of suckers. That is what the dodder (by descent a convolvulus) still does to the present day: its seeds first root themselves in the ground, and its stems then grow up and fasten by suckers on the branches of its host, whose life-sap it drains till it finally kills the strangled plant. But the mistletoe has got far beyond that stage, and has become, in the ordinary but very incorrect language of botanists, a perfect parasite. The means by which it has accomplished this change may still be observed in the existing berry.

Looking closely at the top of the little white fruit one can see four small blackish marks, which are the scars left behind by the four calyxpieces in falling off. These scars show the place of the plant beside such other bushes as the dogwood and the wayfaring tree. Now, if the berry is cut open, the inner pulp appears as an extremely viscid mass of slime—indeed, the very word "viscid" is but the adjective of *viscum*; and from this pulp birdlime is manufactured. Embedded in the slime is a single hard seed. The use of such an arrangement to the mistletoe is easy enough to understand. Birds eat the berries, and thus carry the seeds from tree to tree. Sometimes, no doubt, the fruit simply clings by its own sticky substance to their feet or feathers, and gets rubbed off when they alight on another bough; but in other cases it is probably swallowed, and the seed then passes undigested through their bodies. In either event the plant obtains its desired result, the placing of its offspring securely in a proper position for germinating and fastening on the tissues of its host. For such a purpose the glutinous pulp is obviously well adapted. Most parasites, animal or vegetable, have to produce enormous numbers of eggs or seeds, which are simply turned loose anywhere on the chance that one or two among them may happen to light upon its proper prey. But the possession of a fruit in the shape of an edible berry, provided with natural gum to fasten the seed on to the branches of trees, saves the mistletoe from any such desperate shifts as these. So successful has it been, indeed, in getting its young well started in life that, like many other berry-bearers which trust to birds for dispersion, it has actually been enabled to dispense with some of its primitive quotum of seeds. Originally each berry had three, as it still has in the embryonic state and in some exotic species; but in our English mistletoe two out of the three become aborted as the fruit ripens, so that in the adult specimen there is only a single little hard central nut. Anybody who tries to cut it out with a penknife will readily discover what the gum is for.

One can easily imagine how a parasitic creeper, once provided by spontaneous variation with the first foreshadowing of such a seed as this, would soon grow by natural selection of the best adapted into a thorough-going parasite like the mistletoe. It would root itself from the first upon the bark of its host, and so save all the trouble and expense of growing a climbing stem. At the same time, it is well to remember that the parasitism of the mistletoe is not really half so complete or so destructive as that of a leafless twiner, such as the dodder, or a scale-bearing scape, such as the toothwort. These plants have no green leaves of their own at all; they contain no chlorophyll, and they therefore assimilate no aerial food on their own account. All their organizable material is taken directly from the veins of their host, which they finally suck dry and kill. The mistletoe stands half-way between these absolutely non-manufacturing parasites and the mere epiphytes—like tropical orchids—which grow upon the boughs of a tree for simple advantage of position without their roots penetrating its tissues or deriving any nourishment from its juices. While the mistletoe really takes nutriment from its host, it also manufactures starch and other food-stuffs on its own account; for which reason it has green foliage, though less in quantity than it would require if it were wholly [illegible] supporting. Thus, on the one hand, it is [illegible] turally more parasitic than dodder, because [illegible] grows from the ground at all, but [illegible] parasite from the very first; a[illegible] hand, it is functionally les[illegible] dodder, because it does at le[illegible] its own livelihood, and d[illegible] tirely for support upon [illegible] feed themselves with [illegible] influence of sunlight; a[illegible] in which plants eat. N[illegible] juices varies with that [illegible] steals; for an India[illegible] strychnia tree, posses[illegible] and poisonous propert[illegible] on which it preys. T[illegible] townspeople that th[illegible] usually on the oak. [illegible] taken. It is ofte[illegible] ally on willows, t[illegible] seldom indeed on [illegible] oak mistletoe g[illegible] Druids, if we ca[illegible] ill-supported t[illegible]

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Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated characteristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

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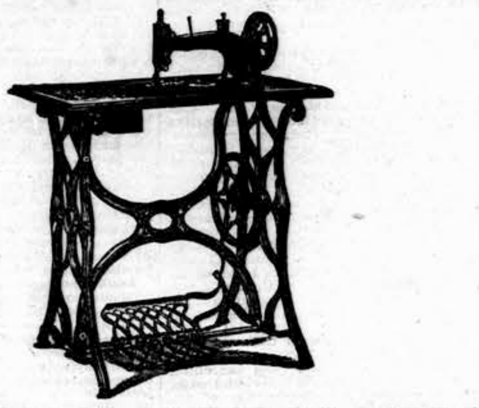

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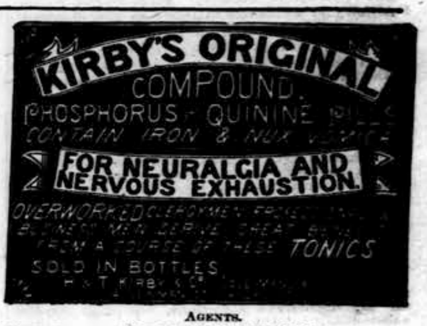

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates it is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E.C.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F S QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, Oxford-street, London W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,252—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, R, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, RIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
	2...	1000	G. F. Cates	12th Jan.
	3118	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
	3000	600	R. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
	2981	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
	2730	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
R-I HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
	2959	560	G. W. Atkinson	9th ,,
	3857	600	C. G. Perrins	16th ,,
	2022	500	J. Orman	23rd ,,
	3130	550	———	30th ,,
AY	2...	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
	5002	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
	2938	500	G. W. Brady	20th ,,
	3129	550	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,

ch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, on the day of sailing. gers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London at Plymouth, by the others Passengers s at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, d Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez

ets are now issued at reduced rates as under: ONTHS.—From date of departure to that of

Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
s. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

O PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
2712	450	C. Fraser	27th Jan.
3423	500	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
2659	450	M. DeHorne	24th ,,

ets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and back (available months)	600	375
back (available for two		
	150	75
Singapore and back do.	150	2?5

for Australia change steamers at Galle. ves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

ay 7th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 13th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

1881.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

E MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

ING the continuation of Quarantine in t and Italy, the duration of these tickets will d to cover any loss of time on the voyage to d Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

VIGATION

mers, Gov- ding ies. thout ood. r is ed for at will leave uary, 1882. arch, 1882. ed on board, unch, leaving available for

ghton Route R 80
do. .. 58
do. .. 130
do. .. 93

es of Freight, &c.

BOZZONI,
no S. N. Company.
ene Circle, Bombay.

LLOYDS' STEAM OMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS N BOMBAY AND via CANAL.

following Steamers will despatched from Bombay to

ain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
azarich	2,000	400	20th Jan.
tucli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
Doneich	1,927	400	8th April.
Marussig	2,391	450	8th May.

money (exclusive of Wines and had on board at moderate prices) as

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
..Rs. 400	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
375	295	143 0
320	255	131 0
300	240	122 0
170	130	66 8

ONGKONG via COLOMBO, G, AND SINGAPORE.

S. S. DAPHNE, Captain , 1,927 tons, 100-horse power, to sail on be received on board after sunset on the NCES effected by the General Insurance (Limited), Marine Branch. rther particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c.,

J. JANNI, Agent.

n House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,350 tons, will sail hence for London on or about the 18th instant. Passage money, Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

om th January, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, AL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, LL PARTS of the GLOBE. rrangements for travelling through India are the special authority of the Government of India and of State for India, and are intended exclusively for Intercolonial Travellers. the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government ay Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, BY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European and Excursion system), established 1841.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY (ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
India Steam Navigation Company.
Line.
Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Line.

by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers boardship in India and England, and information and assistance afforded them, receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 16th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th January, 1882.

S. S. SICILY has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the s. s. BRENDA from LONDON, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Bills of Lading and delivery orders should be sent to the undersigned for the inspection and countersignature of Captain Geo. Neale. No claim of any kind will be entertained unless passed by the Captain prior to his departure.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.

Bombay, 9th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts per doz., Cash,	Rs.	8 0
Pints ,, ,,		5 8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

- BAITING NEEDLES.
- CLEARING RINGS.
- DISGORGERS.
- FLIES, Artificial.
- FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
- GAFF HOOKS.
- GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
- GUT, Salmon and Trout.
- GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
- GUT TRACES, single and double.
- HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
- HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
- LEAD SINKERS.
- LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
- PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
- REELS with secret checks.
- RINGS and KEEPERS.
- RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
- SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
- SILK for binding and mounting.
- SPOON BAITS.
- SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

- BULLETS.
- CAPS.
- CARTRIDGES.
- CARTRIDGE CASES.
- CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
- GUNPOWDER.
- SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
- WADS.
- HUNTING KNIVES.
- MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS DIARIES'S, 1882.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

			Cash prices.
No. 8	One day on a page	7¾" by 5"	Rs. 3 12
,, 9	Two days on a page	7¾ by 5	.. 2 12
,, 11	A week in an opening	7¾ by 5	.. 2 8
,, 11 D	Three days in an opening	7¾ by 5	.. 2 14
,, 12	A week in an opening	6¼ by 3¾	.. 1 8
,, 12 Enl.	Two days on a page	6¼ by 3¾	.. 1 12
,, 15	A week in an opening	7¼ by 3	.. 1 8

ROUGH SCRIBBLING-DIARIES.

No. 31	A week in an opening	12¼" by 8"	Rs. 0 11
,, 31	Do. interleaved with blotting	12¼ by 8	.. 1 8
,, 32	Do. on a page	12¼ by 8	.. 0 14
,, 32	Do. interleaved with blotting	12¼ by 8	.. 1 2
,, 33	Do. in an opening	10 by 8	.. 0 14
,, 33	Do. interleaved with blotting	10 by 8	.. 1 2
,, 34	Six days on a page, interleaved with blotting	10 by 8	.. 0 10
,, 35	A week in an opening	8½ by 5	.. 0 10
,, 35	Do. interleaved with blotting	8½ by 5	.. 0 11
,, 37	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting	12¼ by 8	.. 0 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW DRESS SERGES FOR THE HILLS AND HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Lisbon Serge	...As.	8 per yard.
Adriatique Serge,	...As.	12 per yard.
Velu Serge,	..Re.	1-0 per yard.
Acadia Serge,	...Re.	1-4 per yard.
Lapland Serge,	...Re.	1-8 per yard.
Vienna Serge,	...Re.	1-8 per yard.
Estemene Serge,	..Rs.	2-0 per yard.

Estimates for costumes and patterns post free. 10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill	2,300	300	4th Feby.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	22nd ,,
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	18th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	1st April.
MERTON HALL		4,000		(To follow.)

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of original Members of the MAHABLESHWAR CLUB will be held on the 21st instant at 8-30 a.m. at No. 9, N. I. Lines, Poona, for the purpose of considering the draft rules prepared by the Provisional Committee, and finally adopting rules for the Club.

W. CLERKE,
Hony. Secy. pro tem.

Jan. 13, 1882.

NOTICE.

DEMAND BILLS to a limited extent on the undermentioned District Treasuries are now available on application to the Accountant-General, New Secretariat, at the premium specified opposite each District.

Dharwar	6 annas per cent.
Belgaum	4 annas per cent.
Kanara	8 annas per cent.
Kaladgi	4 annas per cent.

A. COTTERELL TUPP, Accountant-General.

Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND on Rupee Shares at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, has been declared and made payable on and after the 23rd instant on production of share certificates at the Company's office, 9, Hornby-row.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM, Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver. Price Rs. 2, per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT, Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa. Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, an alterative and purifier of the blood. Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
5, Rampartr-ow, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 1.)
MALACCA STRAIT.
PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.
FIXED RED LIGHT EXHIBITED FROM FORT POINT, GEORGETOWN.

THE Harbour Master, Penang, has notified that on and after the 1st of January, 1882, a light would be exhibited from a light-house on Fort Point, Georgetown.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 60 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather, through an arc of 202 degrees, or between the bearings of S. S. E., through west to north, from a distance of 10 miles; consequently, the light is not visible in the South Channel below Jerajah Island.

The light-house is situated on the north-east bastion of Fort Cornwallis. It is an iron structure, painted white, and has an overhanging gallery round the light-room.

The Illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the 4th order.

Position: Lat. 5° 24' 30" N.; Long. 100° 20' 10" E. (Admiralty Chart).

[Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation 2° 35' easterly in 1882.]

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd January, 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 1366, 793*a*, 1353, 2760, 830, 70, and 748*b*.
Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I. (1878), page 51.
Light List for 1882.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 15*d*, and 103*b*.
Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

FANCY STATIONERY.

GOODALL'S STATIONERY CABINETS AND BOXES.

		Rs. a.
"COSMOPOLITAN CABINET" containing 10 quires Superfine cream laid, Note paper and 200 square envelopes to match	..per box	6 8
"VENETIAN CABINET," containing 5 quires vellum laid Note Paper and 100 Envelopes, two sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface	..per box	3 8
"BASKERVILLE CABINET," containing 5 quires vellum wove Note Paper and 100 Envelopes, two sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface	..per box	3 8
"PEARL CABINET" containing 5 quires extra thick Note Paper and 100 Envelopes, square	..per box	3 0
"STANDARD CABINET," containing 4 quires standard Note Paper and 96 Envelopes, square	.. per box	2 4
"PEARL BOX," containing 2½ quires Note Paper and 50 Envelopes, 2 sizes	.. per box	2 0
"ALDINE BOX," containing 96 sheets extra thick Note Paper and 80 Envelopes, 2 sizes	.. per box	2 8
"LINEN GRAIN BOX," containing 48 sheets Post Octavo Note Paper and 50 Envelopes, square, assorted tints	..per box	2 0
THE NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, contains 48 sheets Complimentary Note, assorted, Mistletoe, Crane, Orange Blossom and Kiri patterns in gold, silver, and pale colours, and 48 Envelopes, 2 sizes	..	3 0
Do. do. contains 40 sheets Note Paper and 40 Envelopes, 2 sizes, "Bamboo" pattern in silver, for slighter Mourning	..	3 0
"CHROMATIC BOX" containing 48 sheets of Octavo, assorted four delicate tints Note Paper and 48 Envelopes square	..per box	0 12
"CHROMATIC BOX," containing 40 sheets of Octavo, assorted four delicate tints "Repped" Note Paper and 40 Envelopes square	..per box	0 12
"GRANITE BOX," containing 48 sheets of Octavo, red or grey tint, extra thick glazed Note Paper and 48 Envelopes square	..per box	0 12
"GRANITE BOX" containing 48 sheets of Albert, invitation size red or grey tint, extra thick glazed Note Paper and 48 Envelopes square	..per box	0 12
"ALDINE BOX," containing 24 sheets of Octavo, thick Note Paper, and 24 Envelopes, square and oblong with "initials" different letters	per box	0 12
"PINFOLD BOX," containing 24 sheets of Octavo, thick Note Paper and 24 Envelopes, square and oblong with initials, different letters	..per box	0 12
"TINTED REPPED BOX" containing 24 sheets of Octavo Repp Note Paper and 24 Envelopes square, assorted tints with initials, different letters	..per box	0 12
"UNIVERSAL BOX" containing 30 sheets of Octavo, cream laid "Mourning" Note Paper and 30 Envelopes, square, Narrow, Middle, Broad, Extra Broad Border	..per box	0 12
"CALEDONIAN GREY BOX" containing 30 sheets of Octavo Grey tint "Mourning" Note Paper and 30 Envelopes, square, Narrow, Middle, Broad, Extra Broad Border	..per box	0 12
"GRANITE BOX" containing 30 sheets of Octavo Grey tint "Mourning" Note Paper and 30 Envelopes, square, Broad, Extra Broad	..per box	0 12
"LILAC BOX," containing 30 sheets Octavo, Rose tint mourning, Note Paper and 30 Envelopes, square, narrow, middle, broad, extra broad	per box	0 12
"GRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE BOX" containing 24 cards with 24 Envelopes, etched memories of travel	..per box	3 0

THACKER & CO., Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

- Albert Chains.
- Bouquet Holders.
- Cake Baskets.
- Crosses.
- Charms.
- Demi Suites.
- Ear-rings.
- Engagement Rings.
- Guard Rings.
- Necklets.
- Gold Bracelets.
- Gold Brooches.
- Gold Lockets.
- Silver Jewellery.
- Jewelled Rings.
- Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
- Church Services.
- Hymn Books.
- Fans.
- Chatelains.
- Work Baskets.
- Lady's Companions
- Albums.
- Inkstands.
- Cash Boxes.
- Trinket Cases.
- Silver and Gold Thimbles.
- Envelope Cases.
- Perfume Cases.
- Jewel Cases.
- Silver Card Cases
- Dressing Cases.
- Writing Cases.
- Dressing Bags.
- Hand Mirrors.
- Smelling Bottles.
- Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

- Rings.
- Meerschaum Pipes.
- Cigar Holders.
- Cigar Cases.
- Cigarette Cases.
- Agh-dans.
- Cigar Lamps.
- Riding Whips.
- Field Glasses.
- Gold Studs.
- Sleeve Links.
- Gold Pencil Cases.
- Spirit Stands.
- Watches.
- Photo. Frames.
- Silver Snuff Boxes.
- Pocket Books.
- Courier Bags.
- Spirit Flasks.
- Carriage Clocks.
- Muffineers.
- Gold Pencil Cases.
- Studs and Links.
- Peg Stands.
- Silver Pencil Cases
- Dressing Cases.
- Dressing Bags.
- Writing Cases.
- Despatch Boxes.
- Army and Navy Cups.
- Gold Rings.
- Scarf Rings.
- Gold Alberts.
- Silver Cigar Cases.
- Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

- Fruit Stands.
- Cellarettes.
- Cruet Stands.
- Flower Vases.
- Porcelain Vases.
- Glassware.
- Crockeryware.
- Tea and Coffee Services.
- Ormolu Inkstands.
- Photo. Albums.
- Card Trays.
- Lawn-tennis Sets.
- Liqueur Cases.
- Dessert Sets.
- Peg Trays.
- Napkin Rings
- Salt Cellars.
- Ice Buckets.
- Lamps.
- Table Cutlery.
- Time Pieces.
- Suites of Plate.
- Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

- Silver Cups and Mugs.
- Silver Fork and Spoon.
- Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
- Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
- Coral and Bells.
- Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
- Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
- Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
- Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
- Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR KID-GLOVES.

CASH PRICES.	LADIES'		CASH PRICES.
Long Kid, all the new Colours	...Rs. 3 2	Tan Calf Riding Gauntlets ...	...Rs. 3 2

GENT'S

White, French Grey	...Rs. 3 2	White Doe, Military... ...	...Rs. 3 2
Lavender, Embroidered Black	... 3 2	White Thin Buck (Real) ...	... 4 6
Tan Chevrette, for Riding or Promenade ...	... 4 6	Warm Berlin Mitts	... 1 12
		Warm Berlin Gloves	... 1 12

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, BOMBAY.

Firs Prize GOLD MEDAL obtained at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, for "Extracts of Meat and Nutritious Preparations generally." ... Soup for 2d.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS

FOR THE MILLION.
Should be in every Household.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST EVER BROUGHT OUT.

- KOPF'S ERBSWURST or PEA SOUP.
- KOPF'S HOTCH POTCH.
- KOPF'S SCOTCH BROTH.
- KOPF'S GREEN PEA.
- KOPF'S MULLIGATAWNY.
- KOPF'S LENTIL.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED VEGETABLES.

KOPF'S CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA.

They leave all other forms of prepared Soups and Foods centuries behind."—Capt. CAMERON, C B., D.C.L., R. N.

KOPF'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND COMPRESSED FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED,
Offices: 46, Cannon-street, E. C.
Factory: 28, Hearn-street, London, E. C.

ASK FOR KOPF'S

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
W. J. ESSAI.
Bombay Purveying and General Provision Cash Stores, Forbes-street and Meadows-street, Fort.
BRANCH.—Opposite Crawford Market, 8, Esplanade Cross-road.

WARM CLOTHING.

IN this Department we have most of the articles always ready, and those requiring to be made to measure we can manufacture in a very short time after receipt of reliable measures. All these Goods we can strongly recommend as being suitable for the Cold Season in the Districts and the rough wear and tear of camping-out life

CASH PRICES.

No charge for packing, no charge for carriage on parcels value Rs. 20 and upwards, when remittance accompanies order, and no discount.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Flannel Shirts, ½ dozen	52	0	Stout Knit Ringwood Mitts	1	12
Silk and Wool do., ,,	52	0	Warm Merino Socks, per dozen, from	21	0
Flannel Sleeping Suits, each	18	0	Very Warm Grey Lambswool	25	0
Silk and Wool do. ,,	18	0	Stout Merino Knicker Stockings, per pair	5	8
Flannel Pyjamas, per pair	9	0	Heavy Ribbed do. do ,,	5	8
Flannel Dressing Gowns, each	23	0	Knitted Cardigan Jackets, from	10	0
Soft "India Tweed" do. ,,	30	0	Woollen Mufflers, each	2	0
Stout Angola Suits, from	45	0	Warm Grey Merino Under-vests, each	6	8
Scotch Cheviot do.	45	0	Warm Grey Merino Pants, each	6	8
Heavy Chesterfield Overcoats	45	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Vests, each	7	8
Heavy "Ulsters"	55	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Pants, ,,	7	8
Flannel Cholera Belts, each	3	8	The "District Rug," long and warm	18	0
Large Pin Scarfs, from	1	4	Heavy Scotch Mauds, from	30	0
Military Doe Gloves, per pair	4	8	Best White & Scarlet Blankets, per pair, from	30	0
Stout Dogskin Driving Gloves	4	0	Coloured Austrian Blankets, each	22	0
Stout Knit Ringwood do.	1	12	Extra fine do. ,,	32	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON,
MESSRS. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £250,000

SOLE PATENTEES FOR INDIA OF THE BRUSH AND LANE FOX SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

DIRECTORS.
ERNEST NOEL, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GENERAL HENRY DYETT ABBOTT, C. B.
ALEXANDER McARTHUR, Esq., M. P.
LATIMER CLARK, Esq., M. I. C. E.
MAJOR CHARLES H. STRUTT, Managing Director.
JAMES PENDER, Esq.

BANKERS.
Messrs. GLYNN, MILES, CURRIE & Co., London.
ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND—Edinburgh.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON and CHINA.

OFFICES.
53 A., Old Broad-street, E. C.
Eldon-road, Bombay.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to give estimates and execute orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the BRUSH SYSTEM for lighting Roads, Streets, Gardens, Railway Stations, Docks, Warehouses, Factories, Barracks, Halls, &c., or upon the LANE FOX INCANDESCENT SYSTEM for lighting the interiors of Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Mess-rooms, Bungalows, Private Houses, Business Offices, &c., by lamps of Ten Candle Power, and upwards.

By the Brush System any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, each of 6,000 candle power, or a single light of 50,000 or more candle power, can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and a great economy is effected by this method of lighting.

The following is a selection from the list of prominent places in Great Britain at which the Brush Electric Light is now in use:—

- THE ADMIRALTY.
- WOOLWICH ARSENAL.
- HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (CLOCK TOWER).
- SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
- SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
- BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & CO.
- BASS AND CO. (BURTON-ON-TRENT).
- RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.
- CITY OF LONDON (BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE TO CHEAPSIDE).
- SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.
- GENERAL POST OFFICE.
- CITY OF EDINBURGH (PRINCES-STREET.
- ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
- ALEXANDRA PALACE.
- GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
- GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.
- COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.
- MAUDSLAY, SON, AND FIELD.

The Company will also receive applications for concessions and licenses under both systems for Cities and Districts in India.

Agencies will be Established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Director at the Temporary Offices of the Company in Bombay,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, 14TH JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY.

A KISS IN THE DARK.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 o'clock by BURNAND'S BURLESQUE,

FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.

Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER............MR. F. MERCER.
BUSINESS MANAGER............MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

PANTOMIME.—WANTED CHILDREN for the forthcoming Pantomime. Apply at the Gaiety Theatre between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

BASEL GERMAN "MISSION" MANGALORE TILES are now available for immediate supply. These tiles are made from the best clay scientifically prepared, and being thoroughly dried and well burnt, afford the best protection from heat and damp—all our tiles bear the following trade-mark:—

BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS, 1865.

without which none are genuine. As numerous imitations have lately appeared in the market, purchasers should always inquire for "Mission" tiles. Samples and illustrated price list on application to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

Offices, 35, Meadow Street; Depot, Powder Bunder, Mazagon.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........£300,630
,, 1880..........£533,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives, MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,176 7 11	1875	£3,258,457 10 9
1870	£1,924,042 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

LADIES'
BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES,
WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

Black Morocco	... per pair	Rs. 9	8
Black Kid	... ... ,,	,, 9	0
Brown Canvas...	... ,,	,, 10	8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO-MORROW'S issue of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (a new Gujarati weekly) will contain a CHALK-LITHOGRAPH of the late lamented LADY FERGUSSON, with *in memoriam* verses in Gujarati.

FOR SALE, at Bennett & Co., to-day, a handsome and spirited Nepaulese dun color PONY, fit for ride or drive; sound and free from vice.

"LONDON TIFFIN" ROOMS.—Suppers, Cold Corned Beef, Ham, Sandwiches, Liquors of the best quality. Mrs. STEPHENS, Proprietress.

ESPLANADE Mess Tent, opposite to Band-stand.—A double-pole furnished TENT, suitable to a Married GENTLEMAN with Board. Terms moderate.

APOLLO-BUNDER TIFFIN.—Pea Soup, Australian Corned Round of Beef and Carrots.—GREEN and READ, Tiffin and Dining Rooms, Apollo-bunder.

OX TONGUES, AUSTRALIAN.—A small consignment just arrived. Apply, GREEN & READ, Apollo-bunder.

LOST between Wellington Lines and the Presidency Pay Office, a leather reticule containing a bunch of keys, gold mounted Spectacles, and some papers. Any one presenting these at this Office will be rewarded.

LOST yesterday in the Fort between Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co. and Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.'s offices, MADRAS CURRENCY NOTE No. B-68 17791 for Rs. 100 and three small notes, viz., two of Rs. 10 each, and one of Rs. 5. Whoever brings the same to AFIZALLOA FAZAL ALABI, near Zakria Musjid, will be rewarded.

FOR SALE, two grey ARABS. For particulars apply to Major RENNICK, Ellichpoor.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow street, Fort.

REV. JOSEPH COOK'S LECTURES: full set 8 volumes, Rs. 7-8-0.—Methodist Book Concern, No. 12, Meadow-street.

HIGH Caste Arab Horse, 4 years old, fast, sound and quiet, Rs. 600. Light and stylish Stanhope Phaeton, Rs. 300. "JEHU," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

BALMAIN'S LUMINOUS PAINT.—Samples of the Paint and specimens of its effects can be seen, and orders registered, at Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

BALMAIN'S LUMINOUS PAINT.—This extraordinary Paint, if exposed to the light during the day, remains luminous all night, and will last for years. Apply to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES TO BE LET at Panchgani: Albert, Mary, and Flora cottages, also Hilton Lodge and Prospect House. Furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Mahableshwar.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

ON view on and after Saturday, the 14th January, Mr. FOX'S choice and rare PLANTS, to be SOLD at Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17 and 18th January, at 6-30 a. m.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The old "Reliable" Singer is the strongest, the simplest, the most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed. For cash or on monthly payments. Price lists post free. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, 16 sixteen PLATT'S MACARTHY COTTON GINS with self-feeders complete, with or without leather rollers. Shafting and drums not required. State particulars of price and year of manufacture, and where to be seen. Apply "GINWALLA," care of this office.

FOR SALE, at Ahmedabad, a handsome TURNOUT, MAIL PHAETON, dark Arab Horse and English Harness (little used) complete. Carriage in very good order with pole, &c., for pair. Horse serviceable, and goes in saddle and harness. Rs. 1,000. Apply to MANEKJEE MUNCHERJEE, auctioneer, Ahmedabad.

PRIZE PACKETS, GELATINE PACKETS, BON-BONS, CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, J. PEARSE'S.

NOTICES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a COTTON MILL BUILDINGS at CHINCHPOOGLY. Plans and Specifications may be inspected at James Scott & Co., 2, Dean-lane, Bombay. Tenders must be in before the 19th inst.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to assist in the management of a Cotton Press and business in Guntoor. One with a knowledge of Telugu preferred. Apply, stating salary required, etc., to

GELL, DEANE & CO.,
Guntoor, Madras Presidency.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

NEW CRETONNES—HIGH ART STYLES.
Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-0 per yard.

CREAM LACE CURTAINS.
Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 20-0 per pair.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS.
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 18-0, Rs. 20-0, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25-0 per pair.

WHITE LENO CURTAINS.
Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 20-0, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25-0 per pair.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS
For Windows, Doorways, Archways.
Rs. 15-0 each; Rs. 30-0 per pair.

CURTAIN HOLDERS.
Plain Maroon, Crimson, Green, or Mixed with Gold, Rs. 6-8 per pair.

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
2 yards square,
Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 20-0, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 30-0 each.

CLOTH TABLE COVERS—EMBROIDERED GOLD.
2 yards square. Colours: Maroon, Green, Crimson. Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 18-0, Rs. 21-0, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 30-0 each.

FURNITURE REPPS.
Plain Maroon, Crimson, Green, Rs. 4-8 per yard.
Striped Maroon, Crimson, Green, Rs. 4-0 per yard.

THE INDIAN BATH BLANKET.
6 ft. 6 in. long, 6 feet wide,
Rs. 12-8 each.

WHITE TURKISH HAND TOWELS.
Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-0 per pair.

BROWN TURKISH HAND TOWELS.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-0 per pair.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 16th instant for the SUPPLY to this Company of one thousand tons of first class TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTO
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

LADIES' SHOES,

FOR DRESS, HOUSE, OR EVENING WEAR.

LOW CUT COURT SHOES.	per pair. Rs. a.
BLACK VELVET, embroidered gold bead butterfly on toes	11 0
BLACK VELVET, embroidered with the new untarnishable metal beads ..	10 8
BLACK LASTING or PRUNELLA, embroidered as above. Very elegant and stylish	9 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, open-work toes, embroidered jet, gold, or coloured beads	10 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, plain satin bow	8 8
BLACK MOROCCO, neat fancy bead bows	8 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Coloured silk and bead toes ...	7 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, Satin and Jet bead bows	9 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Heartsease	10
PATENT LEATHER, fancy toes and silk bow	9 8
BLACK MOROCCO, with fringebows...	5 8
LOW CUT SHOES WITH BANDS ACROSS INSTEP.	
BLACK FRENCH KID, elegantly embroidered and raised flowers on toes ...	12 8
BLACK MOROCCO, embroidered coloured toes	6 8
BLACK FRENCH KID LOUIS XVth SHOES, embroidered with the new untarnishable coloured beads, on the toes, beneath ankle and on instep; exceedingly stylish and elegant ...	16 0
OXONIAN SHOES TO TIE FOR DRESS OR EVENING WEAR.	
PLAIN PATENT LEATHER, to tie with pale Blue Silk	9
BLACK FRENCH KID, beautifully Embroidered on toes and beneath ankle...	13

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR DRESS, WALKING, OR HOUSE WEAR.

BOY'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS SHOES, CALF KID WALKING SHOES, GLOVE KID WALKING SHOES, BUTTON OR LACED BOOTS.

GIRLS EVENING SHOES, STRAP SHOES (three qualities), KID WALKING SHOES, AND BUTTON BOOTS.

☞ A worn Shoe is the best possible guide for size.

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th instant, at the Company's Office in Elphinstone Circle, for the SALE of COTTON WASTE for three months, from the 1st of February next.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

7th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of 60' over the Bhogawati River, at Donavadi near Kolhapur. Forms of Tender, specification of work and conditions of contract can be obtained on application, and Plans can be inspected at the office of the undersigned on payment of [illegible]. Tenders to be received by the sixth of [illegible] 1882. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, [illegible] not on [illegible] will not be taken [illegible]

R. SHANN[illegible]
State Executive [illegible]
[illegible] Executive Engineer's office [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

THE Liverpool Cotton market closed yesterday "steady," sales 10,000 bales, and quotations unaltered. To arrive Good Fair New Oomras, F. F. clause is quoted 4 13-16d. *via* Canal.

The market here to-day opened very quietly in consequence of these and Home advices, and during the day the dulness has continued to increase. Sellers are now quite willing to accept fully Rs. 2 below last night's closing rates, but very little business is offering even at this decline.

Money here continues very tight, and advices of even greater stringency from Calcutta do not tend to release matters. The stock and share markets, though quiet, are moderately firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade better, and 4 per cents. have been placed at 100⅜d.

Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 745.

In Press Companies, Apollo has been done at Rs. 460; Mofussil at Rs. 177½; Colaba Land at Rs. 740; and Port Canning at Rs. 205.

In Spinning Mill shares, transactions have been somewhat irregular, and Bhownuggur have been placed at Rs. 750; but in some of the other leading Companies we quote some advance on the low rates of yesterday. Dhurumsey have gone up from Rs. 495 to Rs. 510; Jewraz Balloo from Rs. 980 to Rs. 985; K. Makunjee from Rs. 915 to Rs. 920; Maneckjee Petit from Rs. 1,310 to Rs. 1,335; Morarjee from Rs. 1,140 to Rs. 1,160; Oriental from Rs. 715 to Rs. 725; and Prince of Wales from Rs. 307½ to Rs. 315.

In Miscellaneous shares we note little change. Treacher and Co. have been done at Rs. 920.

Exchange is very firm with an upward tendency, mainly caused by the tightness of money. We give below the detailed quotations at which business can still be done, but rates are very uncertain, and higher have to be submitted to with bills that are not universally saleable. Calcutta telegrams received during the day report still tighter money, and higher rates for Exchange than rule here at present.

For February and March, Merchants Bills might be sold at 1-32 lower, but Bank Bills have been done for these months at our quotations:—

	Telegraph.	Demand	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.	6 months sight.
Bank	1s.8 11-16d.	1s.8 23-32d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8⅞d.	
Credits			1s. 8¾d.		1s. 8 11-16d.
Documents			1s. 8 9-16d.		1s. 8⅞d.
Francs			215½		217½

Freights, during the past two days, have decidedly hardened, and are steady at the improvement 37s. 6d. can now be got readily for Cotton to Liverpool, and 38s. 9d. is reported to have been paid for small lots. For Trieste and Venice the "Cerigo" has made further engagements at 47s. 6d. payable at 2s. exchange. We also hear that the "Claudius" has been fixed for London, and has booked Wheat, this month's shipment at 38s. 9d.

The Bank of England returns published yesterday show an increase in Notes and Bullion of £300,000, a decrease in Bills discounted of £3,700,000, while the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, which last week stood at 31 per cent., has advanced to 34 per cent. The rate for 3 and 4 months' Bills in the open market is quoted ½ per cent. under Bank minimum.

Linseed is quoted quiet, and the rates to arrive for Bombay are given as Canal 48s., and Cape 48-3d, which is a reduction of 3d. per quarter on the quotations of the 10th inst.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	685
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	800
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	4/0
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	980
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,100	2,200	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	60
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,500
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	400
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	Rs. 35	165
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	177½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	1,575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,040
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	500	1,000	500	30	1,435
Parel S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	313
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	140
New Issue	..	100	30	..	52
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	640
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	795
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	750
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	510
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 73	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	565
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,065
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,100
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	600
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	985
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	920
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,275
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,335
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	222½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,160
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	875
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	995
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	725
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	970
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	630
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	875
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	155x 110
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,075
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	11
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct. p.s.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	36,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	920
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	915
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	..	25	..	10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Dec. 31, 1881.

Open 1,446½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,35,402	0	0
Merchandise	6,62,995	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,765	0	0
Total Rs.	8,02,162	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,289½ miles .... Total Rs.	5,75,824	0	0
Increase	2,26,338	0	0

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

450-79—Craigh, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Keesowjee Naik—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

236-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Haroon Esmail and another—Smith and F.—Part heard.

423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Henningway vs J. Henningway—Hearn, C. and L.

513-81—Hearn, C. and L.—J. Henningway vs Annie Powar *alias* Annie Henningway—Chalk and W.

339-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Soonjee vs Chunda Ramjee and another—Nanabhoy and H., and R. M. Sayani.

343-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulleman and others.

22-81—Tyabjee and D.—Jeewibai vs Golabdas Motiram and others—Jefferson B and D.

126-81—Tyabjee and D.—Memon Hajee Cassam Hajee Noormahomed vs Memon Hajee Oosman Hajee Jooma and another—In person.

326-81—Muljee and B.—Motilall Sudaram and another vs Sookhraindas Khoosalchund—Shamrao B.

348-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hukinachund Joitadas vs The India and Helvetia Marine Insurance Co.

335-81—In person (a pauper)—Pembai vs Sijoobai—In person.

366-81—In person (a pauper)—Sonabai vs Hurrishunker Bhaskerjee and others—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·022
Temperature of the Air	74·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·8
Dew Point	60·5
Relative humidity of Air	·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air [illegible]	80·0
Minimum do. do. [illegible]	65·9
General Direction of Wind [illegible]	N

Movement of wind in 24 hour[illegible]
From 12-30 a.m[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Keerata Roodrin, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin with a general cargo.

THE steamer St. Dunston, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE brig Vestal, 88 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE steamer Knight of the Bath, 1,496 tons, Captain A. Laurenson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE barque Thorn Kramor, 475 tons, Captain T. H. Vorratti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of railway sleepers and sapanwood.

THE steamer Burswell, 1,204 tons, Captain Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bates and Co.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Coast and Cutch, with 130 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports, with a general cargo and 145 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnstone, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lambert, Mrs. Elton, child, and ayah, Mrs. Russell, family and ayah, and 100 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, will sail to-day for China, with China mail and cargo of 1,098½ chests opium and general, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. E. Grant, Mr. D. Brodie, Mr. Lolly, Mr. E. Waks, a lady and child, Lieut. B. Whitehouse, and Mr. W. Muir. For Galle.—Miss Wheeler. For Singapore.—Mr. William Watson. For Hongkong.—Mr. A. M. Somjee, and Mr. M. J. Baloo. For Melbourne.—Mr. Cursetjee, Mr. McRivane, Mr. Makin, and Mr. H. Modden.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch, Jan. 10.
13	Thorn Kramor	Vorratti	Bangkok, Nov. 25.
	Burswell (s)	Wallace	Port Said.
	Verona (s)	Ashdown	Shanghai, Dec. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
13	Pachamba (s)	Johnstone	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	St. Dunston (s)	Henry	Marseilles.
	K. of the Bath (s)	Laurenson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Cathay, Robbie, to China, &c.
Brig Vestal, Nacoda, to Mozambique.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, to Mozambique and Goa.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Burswell, to Marseilles and Goa.
Steamer Rome, to China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
11 Menora (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
10 Brindisi (s) .... Calcutta.
Tibre (s) .... Galle.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight of the Bath (s)—100 cwts wheat, Luckmeedass Narondass; 1,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 100 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthura; 200 bales cotton twist waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 120 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Armenia (s)—49 bales cotton, Bhojraj Nurpall and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 85 bales cotton, Goculdass Bhugwandass.

Cyphrenes (s)—90 bales cotton, Motichund Balcursondass; 125 cwts coir yarn, Pursotum Dewjee; 108 bales cotton, Jadowjee Ragowjee; 41 bales cotton, Veerpall Dewchund; 111 bales cotton, Sajpall Roychund; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Carmona (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Soorjee Jeewandass; 16 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Purshotum; 114 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 54 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee and Co; 19 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 5 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narrayonjee and Co; 335 cwts coir yarn, Ramjee Amerchund; 4,687½ cwts rice, Visram Ebram; 80 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy.

Cohinam (s)—800 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow; 20 bales cotton, Chella Luckmidass; 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 160 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 88 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 87 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 39 bales wool, Chimondass Mathowdass; 275½ cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Moorarjee; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lallice Poonsee and Co; 259 bales cotton, Heeralall Gonsandass.

Inchulva (s)—500 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee; 812½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jethanee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Oomersee Koorpall; 26 bales cotton, and 81 bales cotton wast, Madun Bhimjee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 24 [illegible] cotton, Jairam Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hankow (s)—100 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,250 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 3½ cwts ivory and 175 lbs T. shells, Ludhabhoy Tarmahamed; 187 cwts coir yarn, Trecomdass Lowjee; 310 cwts wheat and 342 cwts linseed, Shewjee Dhrumsee; 211½ cwts gingelly seed, 554 cwts wheat and 10 cwts ajvan seed, Shewjee Dhrumsee; 40 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Clan Maclean (s)—800 cwts wheat, Vulubdass Runchordass.

Claudius (s)—200 casks castor oil, Ralli Brothers.

Gordonia (s)—130 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Muljee; 800 cwts wheat, Ganjee Nurpal.

Rome (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,293 bales cotton; 15 bales senna, 29 cases cardamoms, 135 cases ginger, 22 cases spices, 14 cases gum, 166 cases tea, 6 cases cottonseed, 286 bales coir yarn, and 512 cases coffee, The P. and O. Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Levaine (s)—130 cwts horns and 750 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 800 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 500 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Armania (s)—87½ cwts indigo, C. H. Bailey and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rome (s)—15 cases cardamoms, The P. and O. Co.

Armenia (s)—1,084 cwts coir fibres, Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy Bottliwalla.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Armenia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bedouin (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Elpis (s)—1,995½ cwts gingellyseed and 9,683½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cerigo (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 225 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cerigo (s)—394 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 216 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 866 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orsino (s)—4,875 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Burswell (s)—400 cwts mowra seed, Chutorbhoy Mooljee; 23,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 337 cwts gingellyseed and 770 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co; 1,392 cwts gingellyseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Burswell (s)—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cathay (s)—110 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay (s)—51 bales cotton, Tickaram Seetaram; 62 bales cotton, Banichund Fuckerchund; 707 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 6 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 70½ chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 19½ chests opium, Hunmutram Hurdewdas; 17 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 9 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 142 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay (s)—49 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium, S. N. Natha and Co; chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 29 chests opium, S. L. Sassoon; 154 chests opium, S. N. Natha and Co; 128½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobagmull; 11 chests opium, Sreeram Sowdutray; 14½ chests opium, Gooiraz Jugnath; 4 chests opium, Surrimbhoy Ebram; 92 chests opium, Khetseedass Hormookray 65; chests opium, Tata & Co., 12 chests opium, Napechund Tansookray; 13 chests opium, Guneshdass Javairimull; 3 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 2½ chests opium, Tarachund Seetram; 16 chests opium, Abram Ezra & Co., 11 chests opium, Ramputtab Kurbclas; 6 chests opium, Sumruthray Khetseedass; 10 chest opium, E. J. Abram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Browne, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Peshawar.

JANUARY 13.

Malcolm, Lieut., Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Madras.

Fulton, Lieut.-Col., 18th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Baroda.

Downes, Captain, E. Lancers, on duty, from Calcutta.

Somerset, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

Wodehouse, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

Dashwood, Lieut.-Col., Comdr., Colaba Depôt, on leave, to Agra.

JANUARY 13.

Fasken, Lieut., 3rd Sikhs, on duty, to Dera Ghazi Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 13.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant, this day, Saturday, the 14th inst., at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time). R[illegible] uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements. All members are requested to attend. Tram-cars will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 5[illegible], and Grant-road at 4-45 p. m. (Madras time). [illegible]mbers are requested to be punctual in catch[illegible] the trams. All coming after the time abo[illegible]ed will have to pay their own fare.

It is notified for information that by kind permission of the donor the Bayley Challenge Shield competition will be open until the 15th February, 1882. Officers commanding companies who propose entering teams are requested to arrange for the competition before that date.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

CALENDER—JANUARY, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ....Jan. 19th .... 9h. 26·3m. a.m.
First Quarter ...... „ 26th .... 0h. 35·9m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 14	....	6 38	5 41	4 58m 7 3 a	0 2 e
Sun. 15	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 41	6 7m 8 24 a	0 30m 4 7 a
Mon 16	English Mail expected	6 38	5 42	7 30m 9 26 a	2 2m 2 11 a
Tu. 17	....	6 38	5 42	8 44m 10 16 a	3 11m 3 10 a
Wed 18	....	6 38	5 43	9 53m 11 1 a	4 9m 4 4 a
Thr. 19	....	6 38	5 44	10 47m 11 42 a	4 52m 4 52 a
Fri. 20	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 38	5 44	11 37m ...	5 43m 5 37 a

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

MR. JOSEPH COOK will LECTURE on SUNDAY EVENING (15th inst.) in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, at 8-30 p. m. (Bombay time.)
SUBJECT:—Eternal Hope or Repentance after death.
Col. Van Heythuysen will preside.
All are cordially invited.
N. B.—As on the last occasion 100 seats will be reserved. Price one rupee each. Numbered tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Government House, Parell, by noon on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, should be addressed to Government House, Guneshkhind, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Govt. House, Parel, Jan. 12, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GARRATT—December 11th, at Carlton Villa, Torquay the wife of J. Garratt, Travelling Auditor, G. I. P. R. of twin sons.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NIMMO—January 13th, at the Residency, Janjira, the wife of Colonel T. R. Nimmo, B. S. C., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAZARUS—January 7th, at Madras the wife of Mr. H. S. Lazarus, D. P. W., of a son.

WARD—January 1st, at Hoonsoor, the wife of Mr. Walter Ward, Planter, of a daughter.

WARMINGTON—January 8th, at Lahore, the wife of Henry Warmington, of [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

DILL—GREENE—January 10th, at Bangalore, James Scott-Dill, M. D., Madras Medical Service, Surgeon 4th Regiment N. I., to Gertrude Rose, daughter of the late Henry Greene, C. E., of Bray, Co. Wicklow.

DEATH.

LORD—December 12th, at Sea, on board the P. and O. Steamer Surat, two days after leaving Galle, Mr. W. T. Lord, of Bombay, aged 37 years, deeply regretted.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

THE state of the public health is at all times a matter of deep interest to the community, but at a time like the present, when there is undoubtedly, and not altogether unnaturally, a tendency to exaggerate every unfavourable symptom, any contribution to the knowledge of the real condition of things is specially welcome. Dr. Blaney has for so many years taken an active and useful part in the discussion of questions affecting the health and well-being of the inhabitants of Bombay, that he is entitled to a respectful hearing even when we differ from him. He addresses us a letter, which we publish in another column, taking exception to our inferences from certain figures we gave two days ago to show the extent to which cholera has recently prevailed in Bombay, and the character of the visitation that has impressed itself on the popular imagination by the calamity which threw the whole city into mourning. He does not dispute the correctness of our figures, but he differs from us, as he is entitled to do, as to their significance. And he adds others of his own which are in his opinion calculated to show that there is a very alarming epidemic of cholera prevailing in Bombay; and that, as the months come round, it will steadily increase in intensity and destructiveness. Before examining this theory—put forward with so much emphasis and sustained by figures which, at first sight are sufficiently disquieting—we may say at once that we concur with Dr. Blaney that however desirable it undoubtedly is to allay needless alarm, the best hope of safety in these matters lies in ascertaining the exact truth with regard to them, and that the best way to elicit the truth is to discuss them thoroughly, without any attempt to give awkward facts a delusive colouring. It was entirely upon that principle, and not from any desire "to lull the public to sleep," that we published the very figures which our correspondent criticises and supplements. We believed, and we still believe, that, when rightly viewed, the recent outbreak of cholera in this city does not portend a serious epidemic such as has often desolated great cities, and Bombay itself amongst the number. Dr. Blaney takes exception to our using the term "sporadic" in speaking of the cases of cholera which have of late afflicted Bombay. He prefers to term them "epidemic." "I fail to see" he says, "how the term 'sporadic' can be given to cholera which is claiming at least 5 victims daily in the month of January. I might ask at what rate of mortality does sporadic become epidemic cholera in Bombay? If the term 'sporadic cholera' is to be defended at all, we should have the expression defined. Without that being done the words convey no meaning whatever." Well, since he wants definitions, we will give him that of the word "epidemic" from Dr. Blythe's *Dictionary of Hygiene.* "An epidemic disease is a disease which prevails exceptionally—that is, is absent for a longer or shorter period of time, and then prevails *extensively,* and attacks *a great number of people.*" A disease is sporadic when it attacks isolated persons or groups and does not attack the community generally, or, in Dr. Blythe's words "a great number of people." We use the words epidemic and sporadic in those senses, and in no other. The cases of cholera which have occurred in Bombay within the last twelve months may, if Dr. Blaney so pleases, be termed epidemic. We prefer to reserve that description for such an outbreak as that in 1862 when 3,170 died, or that in 1864 when the number of persons carried off was 4,847. In London there were last year 134 deaths from cholera; in 1868 there were 324. It is, of course, open to any one to say that in those years cholera was "epidemic" in London. We should prefer to avoid using so alarming a word, which would be rightly used in respect to the outbreak which took off 14,125 in 1849, and 10,738 in 1854. After all the words "epidemic" and "sporadic" denote questions of degree rather than any specific difference of character in an outbreak. We believe that it is less misleading to use the latter instead of the former when "a great number of people" are not attacked. It is very much "a matter of opinion what number constitutes "a great number" in any case. Perhaps the word "endemic" would be more suitable than either the word epidemic, which Dr. Blaney prefers, or sporadic, which he professes not to understand in this connection. For the cholera in this city is, according to his own contention, in the words of Dr. Blythe's Dictionary, "a disease which arises from more or less continuous local causes." But enough of definitions. The learned doctor, it is to be hoped, understands exactly what we mean when we say that cholera in Bombay is at present sporadic rather than epidemic.

The real question is this: are the facts, so far as they are known, such as to give reasonable grounds for the belief that a serious outbreak of cholera is not imminent? Dr. Blaney asserts first, that any outbreak of cholera is serious, which in one sense it no doubt is, and secondly, that a more than usually serious outbreak is imminent. To prove this last proposition he sets forth that during the seven years from 1874 to 1880 inclusive there where 5,329 deaths registered in Bombay, and that as in the average of those years the minimum mortality was in the month of January, and the maximum from May to August, we may reasonably expect a heavy mortality next hot weather, seeing that in the present month the deaths from cholera number five a day. This statement is compact and telling, but when the statistics are closely investigated, they are by no means so conclusive as Dr. Blaney thinks. It is perfectly true that in the seven years mentioned there have been upwards of five thousand deaths from cholera in this city, but those years were not average years, and the statistics furnished by their records would be very misleading if they were all taken alike as having the same significance. The years 1877 and 1878 were years of famine, during which great numbers of immigrants fled into the city from the Deccan, bringing with them not only fever and dysentery, but cholera. In 1877, between the 15th August and 30th September, 36,258 immigrants came into the city on foot, and in the quarter ending September, 1,002 deaths took place from cholera. That mortality swells the total of the returns for the hot weather months considerably. The immigration had begun to excite alarm in February 1877 and it continued, though on a smaller scale, in 1878. In those two years the deaths from cholera numbered 3,733, leaving only 1,596 for the remaining five of the seven years relied upon by Dr. Blaney in striking his average. Again, his rule that whatever the mortality in January may be, that of the hot months will necessarily be much heavier, is not one happily of invariable application. For instance, in 1869 there were 157 deaths in January alone, while in July, August and September of that year there were but 161 in all. In 1880 there were 8 cases in January, while the three hot months gave but one case each—three in all. In 1873 there were 23 cases in January followed by 6 in the three hot months. In 1871, we find 68 deaths in January as against 27 in July, August and September. It seems to us, therefore, that the average of mortality from cholera in Bombay is not so heavy as Dr. Blaney contends, and that there is good ground for hoping that the number of deaths in this present month does not necessarily imply a far larger mortality throughout the year. Nevertheless, it is obvious that if there [illegible] good ground for great vigilance. Dr. Blaney appears to imply that there is not sufficient vigilance, and that if no stimulus be applied, matters will be allowed to take their course and the city will be overtaken by a great mortality. We cannot concur in this view which is not borne out by facts. In every place in the native town where cholera breaks out, the most prompt and stringent measures are taken to prevent the spread of the disease. During one quarter of last year no fewer than five hundred persons were removed from buildings in which cholera showed itself. That extreme measure was adopted wherever there was a presumption that a defect either in the building or in the drainage contributed to the mischief. In other cases, the tiles were taken off affected buildings and holes made in the walls so as to let in light and air, earthen floors were dug up and sprinkled with carbolic acid, and the walls washed with a solution of carbolic acid and lime, disinfectants were freely used in the houses and in the vicinity, improvements were effected (wherever the disease was discovered), air-spaces were formed, floors were raised, and free ventilation secured. This has been done systematically now for a long time past, and, as a result, great improvements have been effected in the parts of the city where the poor congregate. It is worthy of note, however, that the very worst parts of the city have escaped the cholera almost completely, and the Health Officer, from whose report on the mortality in the second quarter of 1881 we have taken some of the facts just mentioned, states that "there was no concentration of disease around foul well-water." On the other hand, Dr. Weir mentions "cases of cholera, exceptional no doubt, occurred in good rooms and in well ventilated buildings and in exceptional subjects." As further evidence that the municipal authorities are by no means indifferent to their responsibilities in respect to the health of the city, it may be as well to mention that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, has under his consideration a scheme for the creation of an establishment to superintend the sanitation of the harbour and its large floating population. The Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Sidney Smith, has no staff whatever. We believe he is not even provided with a boat. The Municipal Commissioner having now taken the matter in hand, there is every probability that an organisation will be immediately established to enforce sanitary regulations upon the large harbour population. This will add considerably to the security of the city, for hitherto the harbour was, perhaps, one of the most constant centres of choleraic outbreaks.

WITH reference to our paragraph implying that the Secretariat was not as well informed as they ought to have been about the Governor's movements, we have been informed that there was no uncertainty as to His Excellency's address, inasmuch as the progamme which was issued before His Excellency left Bombay was exactly followed. The telegrams reporting Lady Fergusson's illness and death were sent by express messenger from Rajkote to Bhuj, and the Governor, starting immediately, arrived here before his telegrams sent *via* post to Rajkote were received in Bombay.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to induce that body to set the seal of its approval on the late Government Resolution upon the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay. The Chairman read the chief paragraphs of the resolution with considerable emphasis and with unmistakeable delight to himself and Dr. Pinkerton, who was so delighted with the figures quoted that he proposed the Resolution should be sent to the Corporation with an expression of the pleasure experienced by the Council on account of the satisfactory results of the working of the Act in Bombay. But Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee said that, as the Corporation had declined to have anything to do with the working of the Act, and as many of the members believed it caused more evil than good, he should move an amendment to the effect that the Resolution be sent to the Corporation without comment. This amendment was carried.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY afternoon Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by Colonel Stracey, Major Currie and Captain Shaik Cassum, A. D. C., drove to the Parel Railway Station where His Excellency left Bombay for Poona by the Poona mail train.

His Excellency was accompanied by his Staff, consisting of Captain the Hon'ble F. Somerset, Captain Byng, and Captain Dean. Miss Fergusson, Miss Richman, Mrs. Byng, and Mrs. Dean also left for Poona by the same train.

GREEN IS INTRODUCED TO THE SHROFF.

THERE is a very great deal in the art of putting things; and I know few better examples of the truth of this well-worn saying than is conveyed in the following anecdote. It will be remembered that when Mr. Thrale, the famous brewer, died, he appointed Dr. Johnson to be one of his executors. And so it happened that on the day appointed for the sale of the brewery, Dr. Johnson, in his capacity of executor, was on the spot, bustling about, admiring this, and pointing out the merits of that. When one of his friends expressed surprise at seeing the great dictionary-maker engaged on such a novel task, he was crushed, I should imagine, by the Doctor's rejoinder. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "we are not here to sell a parcel of vats, but to dispose of the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." This was certainly a rather neat way to put the prosaic fact that a brewery was for sale, and it must have given Dr. Johnson some pleasure give to utterance to a sentence so weighty and sonorous; and it naturally leads to another rather fanciful idea of the possibility of growing rich which was enunciated by as great a master of the English language as Johnson himself. In his essay on Clive, Lord Macaulay thus discusses the prospects of a very large portion of the Indian community, namely, the members of the Civil Service:—"At present," he says, "a writer enters the service young; he climbs slowly; he is fortunate if at five-and-forty he can return to his native country with an annuity of a thousand a year, and with savings amounting to thirty thousand pounds. A great quantity of wealth is made by English functionaries in India, but no single functionary makes a very large fortune, and what is made is slowly, hardly, and honestly earned." Surely even one of the "heaven-born" must consider himself as exceedingly fortunate if at the age of forty-five he has been able to save thirty thousand pounds in hard cash. Either times must have altered very considerably indeed since Macaulay wrote this, or else if civilians in these days do amass that snug little sum out of their pay, they make no boast of the fact, and do not appear puffed up by the possession of wealth. On the contrary, they are to be heard bewailing the hardness of the times, the shocking rate of exchange, the great expense of boys at school, and the "cussedness" of things in general, with all the warmth and sincerity of men who have arrived at the age of forty-five, without putting by thirty thousand rupees, to say nothing of pounds. In fact, to hear them talk, one would imagine that they were no better off than their military brethren; and even the glowing fancy of Lord Macaulay never in its wildest flight pictured a military man as saving three thousand pounds, to say nothing of thirty.

And so, starting with Dr. Johnson's scheme for acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and noting Macaulay's modest estimate of what a civilian ought to save, we come at last to Lieutenant Green, who is just now sitting in his bungalow, and is busy adding up figures on a piece of paper, in a frantic endeavour to ascertain whether he is fifteen hundred, or only a thousand, rupees the wrong side of nothing. The interior of Green's bungalow is worth a moment's notice. The furniture is simple to the verge of bareness, consisting of three chairs and two bits of camp-table, while in a corner of the room are a couple of overland trunks, on which lies a gun-case. The walls are ornamented with a few sporting prints, by the side of which Green has carefully pinned, amongother things, a summons from the Bazaar-master at the instance of one Luddoo Borah; and still more prominently displayed on the wall, are the last two wiggings Green has had from his C. O., which wiggings, I much regret to add, are read with more merriment than respect by the numerous visitors of the delinquent. At Green's feet lies a dog, who is his master's great delight in life, so well bred is this paragon, so beautifully ugly, and so fatal to cats.

Green at last, after much scribbling down of figures on the paper before him, and after frequently crossing them out with his pencil, adding them up wrong, and substituting others in their place, gives it up as a bad job, and lighting a cheroot, goes over to consult his friend Brown as to what had better be done.

"You see," he explains to his friend, "my balance of pay last month was only seven rupees, and the month before that I only got eight annas; and a fellow can't live for two months on seven rupees eight annas, you know: and I haven't paid my rent for I don't know how long, and my servants, are in arrears, and as far as I can make out, I shall want a thousand rupees to set me square again. What on earth am I to do?"

"Have a peg," says Brown, who seems to be of a practical turn of mind. When pegs have been brought he goes on to say, "Send for the Shroff."

"But I don't know any Shroff," says Green, who has a dim feeling that the remedy may be worse than the disease.

"Well," says Brown, "never mind: there's a very good Shroff in the bazaar, called Chand Mull, who has obliged me once or twice. I'll have him over here to-morrow at twelve o'clock, so if you come over then, the business can be settled."

Green, with many thanks, goes off, and punctually to time next day he turns up at his friend's bungalow. He finds Brown in his sitting-room, and near him squatted on the floor is a fat native, resplendent in a red-and-gold turban, and with snowy white garments starched to the last extremity of stiffness.

"This is the Shroff I mentioned, Green," says Brown, waving his hand towards the fat man, who makes a polite salutation to Green, "and his name is Chand Mull."

"Salaam," says Green, rather uneasily, as he returns that gentleman's salutation, and sits down to have a look at him.

Chand Mull is a fat, rather good-looking man about fifty, with a face curiously lined and wrinkled, as if he were always working out some abstruse calculation. He gives one the idea of a man who has gone through life with the one thought of making money, to which everything else has been subordinated. There is a self-contained look about him, a look of content as if he never lost sight of the fact that time itself was on his side, that the months as they flew by were bringing him in a golden harvest of interest on his capital, and that his wealth was growing even while he slept. Great is the contrast between this prosperous, plethoric capitalist and the ruddy-faced English lad with the brown curly hair who is sitting opposite him, and gazing at him with a good deal of wonder and some awe. One cannot but be reminded of the spider and the fly, though common justice compels me to say that Mr. Chand Mull is strictly honest in all his dealings, and, that if young gentlemen *will* borrow money from him at high rates of interest, and have to suffer for it afterwards, it is entirely their own look-out.

"What interest shall I have to pay?" asks Green a little ruefully, as sundry solemn paternal warnings against getting into debt occur to him.

The terms are very simple, and are as follow:—Interest three per cent. per month, or thirty-six per cent. per annum; first quarter's interest payable in advance. Afterwards interest to be paid monthly, and the principal to be repaid on that day twelve months. Nothing can be simpler; and in a quarter of an hour Green has signed the bond, has received Rs. 910 (Rs. 90 being deducted for the first quarter's interest), and having acknowledged the polite salutation of Mr. Chand Mull; has returned to his own bungalow to dispose of the money.

His heart is a little heavy at first, as he is dimly conscious of having taken a header into rather dangerous water; but when he has paid all the debts he can think of, and finds himself without duns, and with actually a hundred and fifty rupees in his pocket, his spirits rise, and he feels as if he hasn't a care in the world. He hasn't even to pay any interest for three months, and the principal was not due for a whole year. A whole year! Green actually laughed at the absurdity of bothering oneself about anything so far in the remote future as to be a whole year off; and he lost a gold-mohur at whist that night with the air of a man to whom it made no difference whether he lost one gold mohur or ten.

Somehow or other, however, six months of the year have hardly gone by, when behold our friend Green once more in deep consultation with the fat man of many money-bags, the rich Mr. Chand Mull. Green can't make out how it is; he is rather an economical fellow than otherwise, he flatters himself; and yet——Well, this is a queer country, and a fellow finds himself in debt before he knows where he is; and the long and short of it is, that he must borrow another thousand from Mr. Chand Mull. There is more difficulty this time, for the Shroff tells the Saheb he must find security, and Green has to receive the very wholesome humiliation of having several friends refuse him the use of their names on that ominous-looking stamped paper. And when the whole transaction is over, the young fellow feels bitterly that the net is closing round him, and that nothing but a long and sustained effort will pull him clear. Having a good deal of sense and character, as well as a good deal of human infirmity (like most of us), he makes a vow never to borrow any more. But though he keeps his word, and though the Shroff is quite honest and exacts no more than his bond, yet for many years Green is hampered and straitened by the results of his two interviews with Mr. Chand Mull.

THE PICTURE.

SHE was a high-born maiden,
Heiress of Henby Hall;
He was a lowly Painter,
Whose Art was his "little all!"

She sat to him for her Picture,
He limned it with such art,
That *as* it grew on the canvass,
So it grew in his heart.

When it was finished completely,
He sigh'd that his task was done;
And she thank'd him—O so sweetly!—
For the triumph his art had won.

As she bore it away to her Castle,
He said, with a sudden start—
'I wish she could take as easily
Her image out of my heart.'

So he was ever haunted,
By a lovely face, and fair,
And in ev'ry picture he painted,
Lo! her image was *there!*

Then he left his brush—and languish'd
And sicken'd slowly—and sighed;
Till at length, heartbroke and anguish'd,
For love of *her*—he died!

* * * *

The Picture hung in the Castle,
On one of the great show days;
And hundreds came from all quarters,
To look at it, and to gaze!

They said 'It is quite too lovely!'
'Tis truly a work of Art!'
'Aye!', said one who was present,
'*But it broke the Painter's heart!*'

FECIT C. L. B. C.

"SENEX" AND ST. LABRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Then came to Jesus, Scribes and Pharisees, saying: why do Thy disciples transgress the traditions of the ancients? For they wash not their hands when they eat bread. But He answering said to them: Why do you also transgress the commandment of God for your tradition? Hypocrites, well hath Isaias prophesied of you, saying: This people honoureth Me with their lips; but their heart is far from Me! . . . And having called together the multitudes unto Him, He said to them: Hear ye and understand. Not that which goes into the mouth, defileth a man: but what cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man. Then came His disciples and said to Him: Dost Thou know that the Pharisees, when they heard this word, were scandalised? But He answering said: Every plant which My heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up. Let them alone: they are blind and the leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both fall into the pit. . . The things which proceed out of the mouth, come forth from the heart, and those things defile a man. For from the heart come forth evil thoughts . . . false testimonies, blasphemies. These are the things that defile a man. But to eat with unwashed hands doth not defile a man." (Matth. XV.)

"Senex" would have called the disciples of our Lord "Apostles of uncleanness," as he styled St. Labre. Following up the strain of our Saviour, we would answer to this worthy successor of the Scribes and Pharisees: You hypocrite, why do you call St. Labre's admirable absorption in prayer "laziness"? Why do you call his voluntary endurance of the stings of animals "uncleanness"? Why are you in your report on the Saint's life absolutely silent on his exalted virtues and eximious sanctity, by which he has converted hundreds of sinners to a better life? Why do you calumniate the Holy Church of Christ by calling her Saints "demigods," and the veneration paid to them "adoration"? Why so much venom and misrepresentation in your description? With all your bodily comforts, easy-chairs, and Rimmel's perfumes, you understand the preaching of St. Labre just as little as an avaricious money-dealer comprehends the admirable voluntary poverty of St. Francis of Assisium, the seraphic model of St. Labre. Know that all calumnies, willful misrepresentations and hateful attacks on others, are so much moral vermin on the heart. In your old age you ought to have learnt to think and to speak of others charitably, and above all truthfully."

If "Senex," as is probable, will assail your readers with new fallacies and a fresh set of disgusting misrepresentations, I hope all sensible Christians will follow the example of "W.W." *vs.* "Nemesis," and the advice of our blessed Saviour, and "let him alone."

A CHRISTIAN.

RAILWAY STATION GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a permanent resident about Marine Lines, I use this station much more frequently, and have thus become acquainted with the bi-annual laying out of its garden. It, therefore, gives me extreme pleasure in being able to call public attention to it through the medium of your impartial journal. Those who, like myself, have had constant occasion to travel through this station may have also noticed that the get-up of the garden this time surpasses, in taste and formation, all similar efforts of adorning station premises that have hitherto been tried there. In short the B. B. Railway authorities deserve great credit from the railway-travelling public for having, by means of periodical prizes, stimulated in their *employés,* such laudable zeal as the gratuitous planting of gardens on stations along the line, and they in turn for having reached no mean perfection in a very short time. The B. B. line succeeds well in its undertakings, and the secret of its success is due to the *liberal* principles on which it is conducted by its Directors and their Indian Agents.

D. F. B.

Bombay 13th January, 1882.

THE PRESENT CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am willing to agree with the opening remark in your leading article to-day regarding the prevailing cholera, namely, that it is desirable "to allay feelings of alarm." That, however, can best be done by saying nothing about it. But if the subject must be discussed in the public press and by the Corporation, and as you have proceeded to discuss it, then, I contend, that it is better that the truth should be known. I cannot, therefore, agree with your remark that "there appears to be good ground for the belief that there is no reason to fear a serious outbreak of cholera." I can make nothing of the undefined expression "a serious outbreak of cholera," for, as I understand the matter, every outbreak of cholera "is serious," and I say this because I hold that epidemic cholera is, to a very great extent, a preventable disease in Bombay. The past sanitary history of the city proves this conclusively, and if by the expression "serious outbreak" you mean that the present epidemic will not increase as the year advances, then I take leave to differ with you. Your opinion of the future of cholera in Bombay appears to be taken from the facts that "In Parell there has been no case reported since Sunday"—four days—and that "of the three or four thousand of the *employés* of the Health Department none have been attacked." I can find no other prognostic evidence in your article to justify the opinion you have expressed. My own opinion is taken from the mortality returns of cholera for the seven years commencing with January 1874 and ending with December, 1880. During these seven years there were 5,329 deaths registered in this city. I subjoin a table showing the mortality in the various months of the year, and the rate of mortality calculated on a mean population of 708,750. This mean is arrived at by taking the census population of 1872 and of 1882.

Months.	Number of deaths.	Mortality per 1000 of population.
January	75	0·10
February	187	0·26
March	220	0·30
April	360	0·50
May	593	0·83
June	989	1·4
July	1089	1·5
August	855	1·2
September	382	0·54
October	218	0·30
November	116	0·16
December	105	0·14

This table shows a steadily increasing mortality from January to July, and that May, June, July, and August are months of a maximum mortality. I have not quite completed the statistics of cholera for last year, but I have them sufficiently worked out to enable me to say that the mortality occurred in the same proportionate way as it did in the seven years 1874 to 1880. If we may, therefore, make any forecast regarding the coming months of 1882, these figures convey an assurance which is decidedly adverse to your opinion. For, if cholera has proved more and more fatal in this city from January till July in the last eight years, then it is at least premature to suppose that the epidemic which is now prevailing will not continue to increase. Most certainly will it have the chance of increasing if the assurance which your opinion conveys should lull the public to sleep. On the contrary, if the truth is known, and there is any virtue in publicity at all, these measures will be adopted to abate the evil. Now, lest I should be misjudged by any of your readers, I desire to say that I am a steadfast believer in publicity, and hence it is that I am taking a part in this discussion, for I believe that, when the truth is known, the public will reap all the benefit of that knowledge, and if the ravages of cholera can be stayed, as I believe they can be in very great part, then means will be adopted to diminish the epidemic that now prevails.

Nor can I agree with your opinion that the prevailing cholera is "sporadic rather than epidemic." The mortality of the last five weeks has been, 14,20,28,37 and 35, and, with the fact disclosed in the table I have given above, I fail to see how the term "sporadic" can be given to cholera which is claiming at least 5 victims daily in the month of January. I might ask at what rate of mortality does sporadic become epidemic cholera in Bombay. If the term "sporadic cholera" is to be defended at all, we should have the expression defined. Without that being done the words convey no meaning whatever.

I would repeat, sir, that in taking any part in this discussion I am influenced only by a desire to abate preventable disease in our midst. I am sorry to say that it is necessary to insist upon this explanation, seeing how perversely I have been misjudged by the *Times of India* for my advocacy of the cause of public health. I have tried to help the city in the Corporation—the very poor and defenceless of the city—and have found that that endeavour has been made an offence. From you, Sir, at least, I may expect fair play.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 13th January, 1882.

CHOLERA IN [illegible]

THERE were six cases of cholera [illegible]
Thursday. One of the patients was [illegible]
boat in the harbour, and two were [illegible]
on the roadside.

On Friday only one case was reported [illegible]
man who arrived in the city four days [illegible]
Rutnagherry.

The total number of cases recorded [illegible]
month up to yesterday the 13th was [illegible]

Return of Deaths from Cholera in the C[illegible]
in different Months, since 1848, arranged [illegible]
Quarters.

CHOLERA.

Years.	Quarter 1st. January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.
1848	..	11	7	18	37	19
1849	..	..	1	1	1	1
1850	141	53	269	463	607	236
1851	1873	905	1013	3791	601	272
1852	408	91	160	659	271	149
1853	23	8	13	44	5	[illegible]
1854	214	229	372	815	422	539
1855	60	22	22	104	302	92
1856	154	266	241	661	358	259
1857	159	165	306	630	352	212
1858	19	9	8	36	45	11
1859	9	10	9	28	7	68
1860	289	332	396	1017	321	168
1861	15	18	5	38	4	12
1862	625	210	339	1174	256	367
1863	89	50	89	228	161	183
1864	622	401	302	1325	689	837
1865	363	540	522	1425	536	624
1866	13	15	12	40	16	21
1867	11	21	12	44	26	5
1868	1	..	..	1	3	3
1869	157	93	97	347	91	87
1870	6	3	5	14	3	7
1871	68	41	37	146	24	15
1872	7	2	4	13	7	6
1873	23	13	17	53	11	8
1874	1	..	3	4	2	7
1875	1	1	..	2	31	67
1876	1	..	2	3	5	5
1877	1	61	112	174	153	330
1878	36	109	227	372	131	141
1879	27	10	13	50	4	29
1880	8	6	3	17	2	2
1881	6	0	2	8	9	68

Years.	Quarter 3rd. July.	August.	September.	Total.	Quarter 4th. October.	November.
1848	6	2	2	10	..	6
1849	..	121	690	811	369	260
1850	324	348	143	815	51	53
1851	73	37	25	135	19	20
1852	165	66	19	250	19	6
1853	6	6	6	18	250	87
1854	317	68	14	399	11	9
1855	167	52	75	294	46	21
1856	89	22	19	130	38	40
1857	157	86	32	275	31	18
1858	5	8	11	24	6	7
1859	329	170	41	540	85	131
1860	89	128	51	268	47	39
1861	13	10	11	34	21	35
1862	117	95	161	373	272	201
1863	412	240	178	830	181	176
1864	371	351	232	954	88	137
1865	116	62	31	209	22	22
1866	27	43	63	133	49	31
1867	5	5	7	17	8	4
1868	4	6	1	11	13	69
1869	51	47	63	161	25	3
1870	4	73	76	153	41	64
1871	3	11	13	27	29	8
1872	46	54	32	132	71	3
1873	3	1	2	6	3	2
1874	2	1	2	5	2	..
1875	279	177	45	501	56	38
1876	120	143	64	327	23	6
1877	498	341	163	1002	44	21
1878	156	118	42	316	53	49
1879	33	74	65	172	11	10
1880	1	1	1	3	..	..
1881	121	78	49	248	31	9

RETURN showing the No. of deaths from cho[illegible]
cording to dates, in January 1882:—

Date of Death. 1882	No. of deaths from cholera.	Date of Death. 1882	No. [illegible]
Jan. 1	4	Jan. 7	[illegible]
„ 2	4	„ 8	[illegible]
„ 3	5	„ 9	[illegible]
„ 4	3	„ 10	[illegible]
„ 5	3	„ 11	[illegible]
„ 6	5		

ABA[illegible]

a[illegible]
si[illegible]
by[illegible]

St[illegible]
note[illegible]
Shelle[illegible]
Aden [illegible]

Novemb[illegible]
Yambo d[illegible]
pilgrims,[illegible]
ber out of[illegible]

To the S[illegible]

SIR,—I have [illegible]
mation copy of [illegible]
Majesty's Consu[illegible]
garding the state[illegible]
I have &c.,

British Consulate, [illegible]
To Major-General F. [illegible]
SIR,—I have the ho[illegible]
the 21st ultimo, accor[illegible]
Mecca, there has been n[illegible]
population of that town[illegible]
Jeddah since the 20th of [illegible]
Amongst the troops in [illegible]
ease still lingers. Thirt[illegible]
I am informed, since the [illegible]
there are still several cas[illegible]
less frequent and, I believe[illegible]
From Yambo the Sanita[illegible]
the 3rd of December that c[illegible]
with the arrival of the pilgri[illegible]
he mentions 18 fatal cases in [illegible]
month.
Those pilgrims who have [illegible]
Medinah, only about 200 as [illegible]
from cholera, and I hope [illegible]
recurrence of it in Jeddah, whe[illegible]
to fix itself. It was confined [illegible]
Mecca, of whom 115 died, wit[illegible]
case only of an inhabitant o[illegible] Jed[illegible]
been on the Haj.—I have, &c[illegible]

L.[illegible]
H. B. Majesty's Act[illegible] Co[illegible]

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF THE [illegible] COMPANY'S PROPERT[illegible]

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police [illegible]
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nurrotum[illegible]
das, a Bania in well-to-do circumstan[illegible]
time ago a washing contractor in [illegible]
the P. and O. Company in Bombay, [illegible]
with having in his possession a [illegible]
table cloths, counterpanes, blankets, [illegible]
and towels, of the aggregate value of [illegible]
Rs. 500, the property of the P. and O. Com[illegible]
which was reasonably suspected to have [illegible]
stolen. Mr. Dayabhoy, of Messrs. Tyabjee [illegible]
Dayabhoy, solicitors appeared for the defence [illegible]
Brewin, Superintendent of Police, appeared [illegible]
duct the prosecution on behalf of the police a[illegible]
ties, the representatives of the P. and O. Co[illegible]
having declined to prosecute, although the [illegible]
before the court was admitted that of the [illegible]
pany.
It appears that on the afternoon of the [illegible]
cember last, the accused Nurrotumdas [illegible]
police custody a servant of his who, he [illegible]
stolen from him a ruby, of the value [illegible]
The servant told the police that the complain[illegible]
against him was unfounded, and in defence [illegible]
retaliated on his master (Nurrotumdas) [illegible]
ing a statement to the following effect [illegible]
master accuses me of theft; but he is a thief him[illegible]
self for, about a month ago, a policeman came to my [illegible]
master's house in order to make enquiries about a [illegible]
chudder (*i. e.* a sheet) which had been stolen, and [illegible]
my master assured the policeman that he had no [illegible]
sheet of the kind mentioned. Immediately after the [illegible]
policeman had left, my master sent away three [illegible]
boxes, full of linen, to his father-in-law's. Nurro[illegible]
tumdas denounced the above statement as wholly [illegible]
false. The police, however, went without loss of [illegible]
time to the house of his father-in-law, where [illegible]
female in the house confirmed the statement [illegible]
three boxes had been brought there, saying, howe[illegible]
that she did not know what the contents w[illegible]
Nurrotumdas also denounced the female [illegible]
telling what was not true. About 7 o'clock [illegible]
same evening, the 26th December, a po[illegible]
man, who had been placed on the wat[illegible]
at Nurrotumdass' house, took to the Girgaum [illegible]
police chowkey a servant of Nurrotumdass who ha[illegible]
been arrested whilst he was removing a bundle of [illegible]
linen from his master's house. The servant, on [illegible]
being questioned, said that his mistress had told [illegible]
him to take away the bundle. About an [illegible]
later, Nurrotumdass, who had been meanwhile [illegible]
confronted with his servant, took the police to [illegible]
Parell, and there, from a building which he used as [illegible]
a godown, he produced the property before the [illegible]
Court from the possession of a mallee. This ma[illegible]
stated that Nurrotumdass had given him the [illegible]
property about a week previously, requesting hi[illegible]
to remove it to his godown. Nurrotumdass [illegible]
upon alleged that he had purchased the linen [illegible]
P. and O. Company, an allegation which [illegible]
upon enquiry to be untrue. It a[illegible] the [illegible]
P. and O. authorities had on two occasions [illegible]
him for the value of certain articles of linen [illegible]
had been entrusted to him for washing, and [illegible]
he delivered in a damaged state, the Com[illegible]
retaining the damaged linen.
The accused Nurrotumdass was first placed be[illegible]
the magistrate on the 28th December, and again [illegible]
the 30th December. No evidence was heard on [illegible]
either occasion, and the case being adjourned by [illegible]
consent of both parties for a fortnight was called [illegible]
on again yesterday. Mr. Dayabhoy, on behalf of the [illegible]
accused, applied for a week's further adjournment [illegible]
to enable him to prepare the defence. The applica[illegible]
tion, which was not opposed, was granted.
On the 28th December last, the day on [illegible]
which he was placed before the Magistrate, the [illegible]
accused Nurrotumdass, we learn, sent a letter to [illegible]
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and another [illegible]
enclosing with each a sum of Rs. 50 [illegible]
tion to the poor-boxes of the Girgaum [illegible]
Police Courts respectively.

TELEGRAMS.

ACCIDENT ON THE JABALPUR LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

Owing to an accident on the Jabalpur line on Wednesday night, the Calcutta and Punjab mails failed to reach Jabalpur in time to catch the G. I. P. train.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JABALPUR, JAN. 13.

The goods-train engine being disabled beyond Satna, blocked the line and delayed the mail train.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS' LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Seditious Publications Bill is to the following effect:— We the undersigned members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to amend the Law relating to Seditious Publications was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill, and are of opinion that it is unnecessary to make any alteration in it. The Bill has been published and we recommend that it be passed."

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

To the staff of the forces remaining in Beluchistan, which command in future will be that of a Brigadier General of the 2nd class, known as the Quetta district, Brigadier General Edgardes, Bombay Infantry, will command. Major A. Fitzgerald to be Brigade Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Luard's return from leave is reported in the Railway Branch. He is attached temporarily to the office of Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Major P. Lambert will officiate as Examiner in the P. W. D., Bengal, *vice* Major Westmoreland.

Mr. T. Moss on return from furlough is reappointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. J. W. Byers is appointed Chief Engineer of the Garo Hills Railway Survey.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins is appointed Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Assam.

Mr. J. D. Anderson goes as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam consequent on the leave granted to Mr. H. M. Durand.

The following are the officiating appointments to the Foreign Department:—

Major J. W. Ridgeway as Under Secretary; Captain Thomas Hope as Junior Under Secretary; Mr. H. T. Martindale as Political Agent 3rd class and Assistant Secretary; Major H. P. Peacock, Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad posted to the Political Agency, Ulwar; Surgeon Major H. D. S. Compiegne in medical charge of Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawar Political Agency.

Raja Rada Prosad Singh of Dumraon is given the title of Maharajah Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

Honorary Surgeon Sheikh Kasim, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, is given the title of Khan Bahadur.

THE VICEROY AND KING THEEBAW.

TEXT OF THE REMONSTRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The following is the text of the remonstrance sent by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to the Foreign Minister at the court of Ava:—

H. E. the Viceroy has directed me to address your Excellency again on the subject of the Monopolies granted on sundry articles of trade between British Burmah and the dominions of the King. In February, and again in September, last I had the honor of representing that the policy of granting Trade Monopolies, if preserved, was calculated to do great injury to the commerce between the two countries; and such monopolies are contrary to the Treaty of 1867. In reply to these representations made in February last, Your Excellency intimated that nothing had been done which was calculated to depress trade, or inconsistent with the terms of the Treaty. Last month, in reply to our remonstrances in September, Your Excellency referred to your previous answer, saying you had nothing further to add.

Whilst in Rangoon H. E. the Viceroy enquired carefully into [illegible] Rangoon Chamber of Commerce and the merchants interested in the Mandalay trade. H. E. the the Viceroy finds that, since September last, Monopolies have been granted on many other articles, and that these Monopolies have done much, and will do more, harm to commerce between the two countries. The merchants of Rangoon and of British Burmah, whether British, Chinese, Moslem or Burman represent that, if the Monopolies are allowed to continue, trade with Mandalay must come to a standstill, and cause serious loss and suffering. H. E. the Viceroy directs me to forcibly state to Your Excellency that it is no longer possible to maintain that the policy of Monopolies does not injure trade. In the reign of the late King Monopolies were occasionally granted, but those, when representations were made against them, were usually modified. During the first two years of the present King's reign there were no Trade Monopolies, and thus unrestricted, commerce increased rapidly. Memorials from, and the assurances of, merchants, and the statistics of trade with Upper Burmah for the last few months, make it very clear that commerce has decreased, and will, if Monopolies continue, suffer much further injury. H. E. the Viceroy believes that His Majesty the King desires to remain on terms of friendship with the British Government, and to see both countries benefitted by a mutual commerce; but such friendship and intercourse can be best maintained by the means of communication offered by trade. There is, therefore, nothing in the relations between the Indian and the Upper Burman governments to which H. E. the Viceroy attaches more importance than unrestricted commerce. On this account H. E. the Viceroy desires that trade between the two countries should flourish, improve, and remain unrestricted. The Treaties made with the late King of Burmah were mainly directed to secure the fulfilment of these desires. If His Majesty the King continue the policy of granting Monopolies, H. E. the Viceroy will be compelled to regard the Government of Mandalay as indifferent to the maintenance of good relations with the British Government. H. E. the Viceroy disclaims the wish to interfere with the internal affairs, fiscal or otherwise, of Upper Burmah, but desires to cultivate an increase of the friendship which in times past existed between the two countries. But His Excellency cannot but look upon the continuance of a commercial policy such as has been adopted at Mandalay during the last few months as an indication of a disregard on the part of the King of Ava of his duties towards a friendly Government.

H. E. the Viceroy has caused me to address your Excellency this strong remonstrance on the subject of Trade Monopolies in Upper Burma, and directs me finally to say that, if commercial affairs between the two countries continue in their present unsatisfactory state, or fall into a worse position in consequence of a continuance of Trade Monopolies, His Majesty the King will be responsible for the diminution of friendship between the two countries resulting from such proceedings.

The Envoy sent to meet H. E. the Viceroy has returned to Mandalay. His mission was quite unimportant, and is regarded as a farce, if not an insult.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. GLADSTONE ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Mr. Gladstone speaking at Hawarden, yesterday, said that the present Parliament was disposed to adopt effectual measures to benefit the tenant farmers. The Right Hon'ble gentleman further stated that measures were necessary to cheapen and facilitate the transfer of land, and also for county government and local taxation. Everything, however, depended, he said, upon the indespensable preliminary reform in Parliamentary rules.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COLLECTIVE NOTE.

CAIRO, JAN. 12.

The British Consul-General has explained to the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers that the Collective Note was simply intended to reaffirm the Anglo-French alliance in view of M. Gambetta's accession to office.

MURDER OF FRENCH PRIESTS IN TRIPOLI.

TUNIS, JAN. 12.

Three priests belonging to the French mission in Tripoli have been murdered at Ghadames.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
The London Cotton market has been quiet.	
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 15-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£19-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£9,200,000,	Inc.	£ 200,000
Bills Discounted	£22,300,000,	Dec.	£3,700,000
Bullion	£20,300,000,	Inc.	£ 100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 34 per cent.

Arrivals—Inchelutha Capri.
Departure—Harvest.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 13TH JAN. 9-40 A. M.

French mail steamer Tibre, from Pondicherry arrived.

GALLE, 13TH JAN. 1-35 P. M.

Mail steamer Amazone, from China arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, JANUARY 12.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	68·4 Farht.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

6 a.m.	65·2
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	80·7

THE Bishop being away on tour was unable to arrive in time for the funeral of Lady Fergusson on Thursday, but is expected in Bombay to-day and will preach at the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

THE sad news of the death of Lady Fergusson was conveyed to His Excellency at Bhooj by Mr. T. H. Warden, Assistant Political Agent who rode thither from Rajkote carrying with him a number of telegrams.

OUR Calcutta and Allahabad mails did not come to hand yesterday. On inquiry we learned that that the train from Allahabad failed to reach Jabalpur in time for the G.I.P. mail train to bring on the mails and passengers. Our Allahabad correspondent telegraphs that the cause of the delay was an accident on the Jabalpur line. The goods train engine having been disabled beyond Satna, the line was blocked and the mail train delayed.

WE are glad to see by Reports from the Political Resident at Aden, published in another column, that there has been a very general abatement of the cholera epidemic in the Hedjaz.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, left Lahore on the 10th instant, for Kushialghur, whence he will make a tour of the frontier posts to Dera Ghazi Khan.

THE half battery of mountain guns kept at Kohima, in the Naga Hills, has been put to some distress, the Lahore paper states, through the continued ill-health of its European non-commissioned officers. The climate does not suit Europeans, and the men find their isolated position extremely trying. It is now proposed to obtain volunteers from native mountain batteries for the duty.

GENERAL AMIR AHMED KHAN, the Ameer's envoy in India, is the son of Shahabuddin Khan, who went to Cabul from Hindustan in 1830, and took service with Dost Mahomed, who at that time was merely a Sirdar. The Dost, when he became Ameer, sent Amir Ahmed Khan to serve with the artillery in Turkestan, under Abdurrahman's father; who, however, sent Ahmed Khan back to Cabul on hearing that he was teaching young Abdurrahman to smoke opium. Shere Ali likewise distrusted Ahmed Khan, and refused to give him any appointment; and he seems to have lived in obscurity till the present Ameer chose him to go to India. Such is the account of the Cabul envoy given in the recently published Afghan blue book.

IT is reported in a Saigon letter of the 23rd November, that a terrible typhoon has been experienced in Haiphong, Tongking. "The loss has been dreadful. In different places 39,000 dead bodies of natives have been found. The body of a European pilot has also been found. Two sailing ships which were in harbour left, and nothing has been heard of them since."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* that:—"The routine in Quetta was much disturbed on the last day of the old year by a notice from the Commissariat that rations to followers would no longer be issued, and that officers could no longer purchase forage for their chargers. The drivers, dooly bearers, and other followers who had been entertained under a written engagement promising "free rations beyond Sibi," after exhausting every kind of protest, brought [illegible] headed by that independent body, the sweepers. On such an emergency, dignity was too small to stand upon, and the powers gave in under protest. The stoppage of forage for chargers would have caused little inconvenience if time had been given to enterprising speculators to open stores along the roads; but at present an officer cannot take his horse out of Quetta. The supply of warm clothing has also been discontinued, and this question will soon come to an issue, as there are large drafts on the way up. Will they be detained at Sibi, pending the decision of the Viceroy in Council, or will they be allowed to go on, to be disabled by frostbite and bronchitis?" Nothing, remarks our contemporary, could be more unwise than this petty and ill-timed parsimony. Faith cannot be broken even with camp followers without much mischief ensuing. A force without them is paralysed, and it would be as prudent to intercept the supplies of ammunition and food, as the warm clothing of these unfortunates.

IN connection with the recent disclosures regarding the treatment of children at St. Paul's Industrial School, a letter has been addressed by the Home Office to the London School Board, in reply to an inquiry whether the Public Prosecutor was about to take any action in relation to the matters connected with St. Paul's Industrial School, stating that "the Secretary of State, having referred the case to the Director of Public Prosecutions, has received from him a report stating that the evidence would not support any criminal charge; and consequently no criminal proceedings can be instituted." The Secretary of State, however, proposes that a Royal Commission should be issued to inquire into and report on the whole system upon which reformatory and industrial schools are established and administered.

A DISCOVERY has been made in Spain of a gang of thieves who have, ever since last winter, been stealing from the post-office letters addressed to the principal banks, native and foreign. The information obtained in the letters enabled them to forge acceptances so that they could obtain the money; and, to avert discovery, they entered into correspondence with the persons whose letters they had stolen. Five thousand letters are said to have been stolen. Sixteen persons have been arrested, including several connected with the Post Office, and several hundred valuable letters directed to Madrid firms have been found at the houses of accomplices.

A MEETING of Irish landlords was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on December 22nd under the presidency of Sir John Blunden. About five hundred persons attended. Resolutions were passed condemning the mode in which the Land Act is being administered; declaring that for the serious pecuniary loss inflicted by the Act upon proprietors and others interested in the land, political expediency and justice alike demand that full compensation be made, to come out of Imperial sources, such loss being the result of Imperial policy; and at the same time expressing an opinion that the interests of landlord and tenant alike require the purchase by the State at a fair price of the properties of those landlords who are unwilling to occupy the position to which they have been relegated by the Act. Another meeting of the same character was to be held on the 3rd of January, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn.

THE *Scotsman* referring to Lord Hartington's emphatic declaration on the urgency of the question of parliamentary procedure, says "it is a matter on which the country ought to make itself heard. Liberal associations might do worse than endeavour to ascertain the opinions of constituencies on the subject. They will do far more good practical work in that way than by discussing crotchets and trying to push forward divisive questions. If, as there is every reason to believe is the case, the constituencies are anxious that the work of the country should be done, there ought to be no difficulty in strengthening the hands of the Government by requesting Liberal members in a resolution to support the forthcoming proposals as to parliamentary procedure. The Conservatives are intent on making the matter the subject of a party fight. They will of course have Parnellite assistance. They ought not to have, what they count upon, the slightest countenance or support from any Liberal member."

THE following is one of the many tales of rescue, under perilous circumstances, during the late gales in the Atlantic:—Captain Daggett, of the Caravan, from New York, states that on November 24 last, when his ship was in lat. 45 deg. N., long. 37·21 deg. W., blowing a strong gale and a heavy sea running, he sighted the German barque Lohengrin, of Rostock, dismasted and fast breaking up. He bore down to windward of her and saw signals of distress being made. He consulted with his officers as to the advisability of making an attempt to rescue the unfortunate crew, as with the gale and sea prevailing there was but little chance of a boat living. They, however, determined to make an effort, and with great difficulty got a boat clear and manned by the chief officer, Mr. James Doran, and four seamen, John Fitzgerald, Ed. Williams, B. J. Ramsay, and Ed. Watson. They proceeded alongside the Lohengrin, and at imminent risk to their lives and the danger the boat was in from being dashed to pieces against the vessel, they succeeded in rescuing the crew, seven in number. They then returned to the vessel, and after equal difficulty and danger with the sea that was running succeeded in getting them safely on board, the only casualty being breaking the boat. The men were in a very destitute state, being devoid of clothing, which the captain furnished them with, and brought them to the port of London. The men stated they had been on board the barque in its disabled state nine days, and without food or water for the last four days.

A FRENCH astrologer who, it appears from the Parisian papers, enjoys a "high and well-deserved reputation" as a reader of the stars and a foreteller of future events, has just discovered by the aid of his science that some decidedly unpleasant events are in store for France in the year 1887. According to this prophet, who, in January, 1870, announced in the papers the approach of the Commune, and has during his life predicted a good many events that have come to pass, the year 1887 will be made memorable by another war between France and Germany. He sees, moreover, with patriotic grief that the Prussian forces will be victorious, and will again reach the walls of the capital, the streets of which, whilst the triumphant invader is at the gates, will be running with the blood of Frenchmen killed in civil war. The Commune will, the stars tell him, be for a time established, and the federal troops will fight the Germans "like lions." Powerless, however, to drive back the enemy, the extreme resolution will be adopted of blowing up what remains intact in Paris; and the astrologer states that he "sees distinctly" the Trocadero, the Opera House, and all the public buildings and monuments destroyed by dynamite or gunpowder. Paris having disappeared, Lyons will become the capital of France. It is gratifying to know that subsequently the tables will be turned. France will attack Germany; she will invade it, conquer in her turn, and lay siege to Berlin. What will take place afterwards the prophet does not say. But, as one learns he is going to consult the stars again shortly, no doubt he will have something else to tell us.

THE executive committee of the National Irish Exhibition, which it was proposed to hold in Dublin next year, met on Dec. 22nd, and came to the resolution to abandon the project. The undertaking failed on the question of patronage. A proposal sent to the manufacturers of Belfast to take part in the Exhibition was accepted on condition that it was placed under the patronage of the Queen. A proposal to this effect was discussed and strongly opposed at a previous meeting, which, however, adjourned without reaching any decision. Subsequently the Belfast committee made known their determination to take no part in the Exhibition. The debate was renewed at the meeting held on the day before the last mail left. After some discussion, conducted with considerable warmth, a proposal moved by the Lord Mayor elect, Mr. Dawson, M. P., that the question of patronage could not now be raised, was defeated by 47 to 21 votes, and finally, it was resolved by 41 to 12 (ten declining to vote), that, as the Exhibition could not be held without unanimously requesting the Queen to become its president, and seeing the difference of opinion which prevailed upon the subject, and also taking into consideration the withdrawal of Belfast from the undertaking, the proposal to hold the Exhibition should be abandoned. A telegram from Dublin dated Dec. 23, says:—The resolve to abandon the Exhibition has caused general disappointment. The arrangements were rapidly approaching completion under Canon Bagot, and the guarantors had signed bonds for over £17,000. Belfast will now probably hold an Exhibition for the north of Ireland, as an emphatic demonstration of loyalty, and her Majesty will be invited to attend the Exhibition.

SOME idea as to the progress of the Land Settlement in Ireland may be formed from lists published by the *Irish Times*, which tabulate all the fair rent decisions pronounced between the morning of November 1 and the evening of December 17. In that period of forty-seven days 432 judgments have been pronounced, or slightly more than nine a day. In the first period the average was five and half a daily, but in the second it has risen to thirteen. Owing to the appointment of additional Sub-Commissioners this rate may be more than doubled in the next three weeks. But even if it is quadrupled, and fifty cases are disposed of daily, it will take three years to get through the fifty thousand holdings already before the Commissioners, to say nothing of appeals and of the two hundred thousand tenants with whom, it is whispered, the League may suddenly swamp the court.

A SIERRA LEONE journal complains that a large proportion of the Europeans filling the higher offices in that colony are absent on leave, and as the list includes the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the [illegible] the Police Magistrate, the Commandant of [illegible], and the Superintendent of Police, there appears to be some foundation for the complaint. The climate of Sierra Leone has much to answer for, but it does not seem to be responsible for this general exodus of the official class. "The white man's grave" is now neither more nor less healthy than it has been for several years past. There is, moreover, some force in the remark that if, in the absence of the European officers, the work of the public departments is satisfactorily performed by natives, it is reasonable to assume that the colony is supporting an unnecessarily large staff of white officials, and that, therefore, there is room for economy in this direction. It is not surprising that even in the most favourable season the Europeans should desire to escape as often as they can from so disagreeable a climate as that of Sierra Leone. Nevertheless, the *West African Reporter* insists that it is not necessary, either for the sake of their health or of their efficiency, that they should indulge in long absences from the colony, in proof of which our contemporary says that when officials have private practice which yields a sensible addition to their salaries, they have been known to work for two or three years without leaving the country at all.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the Meeting of the Town Council yesterday afternoon, there were present:—Dr. Cook (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. N. Sayani, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. R. Narayen Khote, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Sanction was given to the sale of the following rights from 1st January to 31st December 1882:—(1.) To Messrs. Sayajee Ramjee and Tookaram Dajee for cultivating Municipal reclaimed ground at Coorla for Rs. 8,100. (2.) To Messrs. Sayajee Ramjee and Tookaram Dajee for cultivating Municipal reclaimed ground at Tardeo Flats for Rs. 6,700. Total Rs. 14,800. The total of these sales for 1881 was Rs. 7,900.

The Chairman remarked that the grounds bid fair to become valuable, and the sales contrasted very favourably with those of the previous year. He could not help thinking it advisable that some large trees should be planted there.

Dr. Pinkerton suggested willows, but the Chairman remarked that they would hardly flourish in this hot climate. The Council agreed to the recommendation as to the planting of trees.

THE C. D. ACT.

The Council then considered the Government Resolution dated 29th December, 1881, General Department, on letter from the Surgeon-General and report by the Chief Medical Officer, Lock Hospital, Bombay, on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay for the nine months from 1st March to 30th November 1881.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he could not understand why this Government Resolution was sent to the Municipal Commissioner, or the Corporation who had declined to have anything whatever to do with the Act.

Sir F. Souter—Because it has been productive of so much good.

The Chairman said it would argue a strange spirit if they declined to have anything to do with it. When they were made to pay for it they should certainly wish to hear whether it was doing good or not. It must be satisfactory to all that the money expended had been doing so much good. As regards the Municipal money spent the results were most satisfactory.

Mr. Nowrojee said that, as to its being satisfactory, opinions might differ. The Corporation had nothing to do with the carrying out of the Contagious Diseases Act. However, in a few months there would be a great change in regard to the expenses of the police and under a Resolution of Government the expenses of the maintenance of the police would be entirely taken over by Government. Then, perhaps, there would be no police contribution out of which any amount would be available for carrying out the Act. He hoped, therefore, that the complaint on this score would soon cease.

Dr. Pinkerton thought the Resolution ought to be sent up to the Corporation with the intimation that the Council were pleased to see the Act worked with such satisfactory results.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that as there was a very great difference of opinion upon that subject, he would not say anything about any pleasure at satisfactory results. He begged to dissent from that part of the Resolution. It was not a matter that came legitimately within the scope of the Town Council or the operations of the Corporation, therefore they need not express any opinion as to the manner in which the C. D. Act had been carried out in the city of Bombay. That rested purely with the Government. He had no objection to the Resolution going to the Corporation, but there should be no expression of approval.

The Chairman said he thought the expression of approval of such a body would carry a certain amount of weight.

Colonel Hancock was of opinion that the Resolution should be merely sent to the Corporation without any expression of opinion.

Mr. Nowrojee objected on principle to any such expression of approval as that suggested, as the Corporation said they would have nothing to do with the carrying out of the C. D. Act.

The Chairman:—and remain callous as to its effect, whether it does good or not?

Mr. Nowrojee said that, with regard to the good, it was maintained strongly by several members of the Corporation that it did no good but on the contrary a great amount of mischief.

Dr. Pinkerton's Resolution to the effect that the Council was pleased to see that the Act had worked so quietly and with such good results was then put and lost.

Mr. Nowrojee's amendment to the effect that no expression of opinion be given, was carried by six to five.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Serjeant Atkinson, Bombay University, 5 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th:—Arrow (s), from Cutch. Yesterday:—Thora Kramer, Bangkok; Burswell (s), Port Said; Verona (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachamba (s), K. C. and Kurrachee; St. Dunston (s), Marseilles; Knight of the Bath (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s.s. Nyanza will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Verona and Burswell entered, and the Hankow and ship Penthesilia left the Dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—John Graham was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan and ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

UNIVERSITY LECTURE BY MR. SERGEANT ATKINSON.—This day (Saturday) at 5 P. M. (Bombay time) precisely. Subject:—Master and Servant; Husband and Wife; Parent and Child.

FIRE.—Two jowli huts situated on the plains at Dadur were burnt to the ground on Thursday last. The huts belonged to Abdool Raymon Issac. The origin of the fire is not known, but the damage is nominal.

THEFT OF CASH.—Ebrahim Hajee reported to the Police yesterday that he had been robbed of a silk purse containing Rs. 95, while he was lying asleep in an open stable at Byculla on the night of the 11th instant.

THEFT.—Succaram Ramjee, a barber, was yesterday convicted, upon his own confession by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of [illegible] currency notes [illegible] of the collective value of Rs. 122-6-0 the property of Shunker Chinoo. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICNIC AT ELEPHANTA.—On Thursday last the *employés* of the Government Telegraph Office feted a large number of their friends at the Elephanta Caves. The party embarked at day-break in a steam-launch, arriving at their destination in an hour, and returned in the afternoon, in good humour with themselves and their entertainers.

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Moorjee Bhorla and five other tindals of native crafts were yesterday fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. W. Webb,—two of the tindals for anchoring, and the others for sailing, their vessels in the fair way without exhibiting a light.

USING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Edward James Roy was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with knowingly tendering as genuine a counterfeit coin. The prisoner denied the truth of the complaint. There was no evidence adduced for the prosecution. The defendant, apparently, had lost the use of his left eye, and the sight of the right eye, he said, was defective. His Worship thereupon dismissed the case.

ALLEGED THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Cursetjee Furdonjee, a clerk in the employ of the municipality, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb and obtained a summons against Pallonjee Framjee, a shop-keeper at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, whom he charged with using abusive and threatening language. The summons was made returnable on the 25th instant.

OBITUARY.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. W. T. Lord, a partner in the well-known firm of Asquith and Lord, Rampart Row, Bombay. Mr. Lord was taken ill rather suddenly a few months ago, and early in December he was ordered to take a sea voyage. He left immediately by the mail steamer for Australia, but the change came too late to save him, and he died at sea two days after the steamer left Galle.

EXTORTION BY JAIL SEPOYS.—Krishna Punajee and Bandoo Mujan, jail sepoys, attached to H. M.'s Common Jail Oomercarry, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of receiving illegal gratifications in two sums of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 from the friends of Damjee Megjee a prisoner in the Jail. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEGLIGENT CARTER.—Kalloo Hurry, a carter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Ryan of having negligently omitted to take such order with a bullock in his possession, as was sufficient to guard [illegible] ed the death of Suckoo, girl, on the 7th instant. The bullock in question was a vicious animal, and kicked when it was touched. He was fined Rs. 20, and Rs. 10 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the mother of the deceased. The bullock was ordered to be sent out of Bombay.

"AN EGREGIOUS MISTAKE."—The *Times of India* remarks in a leading article "it is worthy of remark that of all the European population of Bombay cholera should have recently signalled out two such egregious individuals as 'Padre' Macpherson and Lady Fergusson." Our contemporary has made an egregious mistake by his misuse of an adjective which is used only in a bad sense to denote something extraordinary or monstrous.—*Madras Mail.*

THE DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON.—We received a telegram here (Poona) yesterday announcing that the funeral of the late and most lamented Lady Fergusson was fixed to take place at 5 o'clock the same evening. All the merchants and shopkeepers at once resolved to close their shops, and the appearance of Main Street last evening was one that could not but convey to the public the mournful intelligence that Lady Fergusson was dead and buried. Lady Fergusson's career in India is a matter for history; the benevolence of her heart, her exertions in the cause of female education in India, and her unostentatious character, have given lasting credit to her reputation.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 13.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NIZAM'S TOUR.—A *Jareeda* extraordinary was published by the Nizam's Government last Friday, setting forth how the business of the country is to be carried on during the absence of the Minister who is to accompany His Highness the Nizam to Aurungabad. The management of the affairs of the State will be under Nawab Muckeroomood Dowlah Bahadur, the Revenue Minister, and he will act in all things for H. E. Sir Salar Jung. The other Sudrool Mahims will be responsible for their several departments, &c., under his control and direction. The ordinary routine of business is not to be interfered with, and anything very extraordinary that might turn up, is to be referred to the Prime Minister. Instructions have been issued in reference to postal communication between Hyderabad and His Highness' camp to ensure their being carried out with regularity and despatch.—*Deccan Herald*

DIVINE SERVICE.

[illegible]

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JAN. 15.

8 a.m.—(Madras time) Holy Communion, with short Sermon.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.
WEEK DAY.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Thursdays, 7 p.m. (Madras time.)

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 15.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 224 and 110.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 140 and 235. Anthem.—"If we believe that Jesus died."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.

8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Canute. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15 a.m., Arthur Bunder at 10-25 a.m., and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE AFLOAT.

There will be Divine Service on board the I. G. hulk Semiramis at 11 a. m. Madras time, and in the library of the Royal Alfred Sailor's Home at 4-30 p. m. Madras time. Also at Prince's Dock, on board the ship s. s. Clan Maclean, at 7 p. m. Madras time. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Mission to Seamen's flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot [illegible] The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THIS suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January 1879 at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was continued on the only remaining point on which evidence was to be called, namely, the solvency or insolvency of the four mills when the defendant transferred his shares to Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Muthooradass Lowjee was examined for the plaintiff. Another witness, named Bomonjee Hormusjee, was then called. He said that the Alexandra Mills, with stores, &c., was sold in September, 1879 for Rs. 6,10,000; the Coloba Mills and stores were sold for Rs. 5,15,000 on 12th December, 1879; and Nursey Mills and stores were sold for Rs. 5,55,410 nett on the 18th September, 1879.

In cross-examination, the witness said there were several Mills to be sold in the market at this time. The value had gone up nearly 100 per cent. He knew now that an offer of 12 lakhs was made for the Nursey Mills. The Fleming Mill was sold for Rs. 10,51,000 gross. He did not know that Mr. D. M. Petit had been offered Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Lang then addressed the court on behalf of the defendant. He said that Kessowjee Naik, having made a considerable fortune, retired from the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. in 1865-66, and advertised to that effect in the Bombay papers of that period. After the retirement he put into the firm five lakhs of rupees as the share of his son Nursey, who then entered the firm as a principal partner. In addition to this, the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. acted as the bankers and agents of Kessowjee Naik, that is, he put his money into the firm which had also the management of his share transactions and his property. He (Mr. Lang) could not for a moment deny that Kessowjee gave, since his retirement, considerable assistance to his [illegible] transactions, as the son, compared with his father, was quite young and inexperienced. When Kessowjee retired, he left in the firm Rs. 15,00,000. One of the proofs that Kessowjee was not a partner in the firm was that his guarantee was taken in several transactions of the firm. At the end of 1931 there was a balance of Rs. 11,64,995 due by Kessowjee to the firm. As against that, the firm held shares, as Kessowjee's bankers, to the extent of Rs. 19,48,997. It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff, with regard to some of the transactions of the firm, that the profits were credited to Kessowjee, and the losses debited to the account of the firm. As against this, the learned counsel cited an instance in which Rs. 1,50,000 were debited to Kessowjee for the loss sustained in an opium transaction he had made with Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. The learned counsel then referred to several of the items which form the subject matter of the dispute. The address was not finished, when the court rose.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

No important change was made, during the year under review, in the financial system in force in this Presidency. The total Government revenue realised in the Presidency from all heads during the year 1880-81 amounted to £11,622,187 or including the revenue credited to the funds of Municipalities, to £11,894,830. The result is a net decrease of £960,536 as compared with the revenue of the previous year. The total expenditure under the same heads came to £11,401,949, or £2,186,063 more than the expenditure in the preceding year. There was, therefore, a net surplus of £220,249, whereas the previous year's surplus was no less than £3,065,913. The great diminution in the surplus is chiefly due to increased military charges on account of the Afghan war. The expenditure under the head "military" was £5,132,957, or £2,208,387 more than in 1879-80, and of the total expenditure £3,005,144 was spent on account of the Kabul expedition.

All famine-relief works were closed before the commencement of the year under report, and consequently there was no expenditure under the head of famine relief. In 1879-80 the expenditure amounted to £33,403. The operations of the Mint, which in the previous year amounted to £8,121,677, declined in the year under review to £3,198,694 only. The amount tendered for coinage was barely over a third of that tendered in the previous year, and the decrease in the number of tenders was still more considerable. Altogether about £2,420,000 worth of bullion was received for coinage, of which about 83 per cent was imported from Europe, and about 3 per cent. from China and America via Hongkong. About 4 per cent. of the bullion tendered consisted of silver ornaments as against 11 per cent. in the previous year, and about 10 per cent. consisted of local silver coins. The decline in the tender of local silver ornaments for coinage may be regarded as an indication of the absence of distress amongst the people. [illegible] been expected from the decreased amount of business, from £178,018 to £64,170. Savings were effected in the expenditure to the amount of £3,615.

The gross land revenue amounted to £3,812,385, and exceeded that of the previous year by £46,223, the greater portion of the increase accruing in the Northern Division. The actual net assessment on Government lands exclusive of subordinate items, was £2,702,869. Deducting that part of the land revenue derived from irrigation which is credited to the Public Works Department the total sum settled for collection was £3,238,668, of which £3,099,196 was on account of the current year and £139,472 on account of dues outstanding from previous seasons. Of this total sum of £3,238,698, £3,125,952 were realised or written off, leaving an uncollected balance of £112,716. The collections amounted to £23,141 less than last year. The decrease is entirely due to smaller realisations on account of former years; those on account of the current year showed an increase.

The total gross realisations on account of customs duty on imports at the port of Bombay amounted to £669,258, or £156,109 more than in the previous year. The percentage of duty (less drawback and refunds) to the total value of merchandise imported was 2·33, and of export duty to that of exports ·084. The net realisations from sea customs at Karachi and the two other Sind ports were £35,038, or £19,376 more than in the previous year.

The number of chests of Malwa and Gujarat opium imported into Bombay was 38,511 against 42,230 in 1879-80 and the realisations from pass-fees amounted to £2,700,588 against £2,916,269. The demand for Malwa opium in China fell off during the year in consequence, it is believed, of large importations of Persian opium into China and a favourable opium crop in China itself. There has been a continued increase in the consumption, within the country, of elicit opium, and in the pass-fees realised thereon, which amounted, during the year under report, to £40,998 against £31,295 in 1879-80 and £17,585 in 1878-79.

In addition to the salt revenue the customs receipts at frontier stations and continental Indian ports in the Presidency, as well as the distilleries of country spirit in the neighbourhood of Bombay, are under the supervision of the Salt Department. The gross collections on account of salt alone amounted to £1,472,365, or an increase of £14,804 over those of last year. There was an increase of £30,588 in the duty collected on exports of salt to Malabar, but the duty levied on salt for home and inland consumption fell off by £23,246. The balance credited to Provincial Services at the beginning of the year was £110,148; the receipts during the year were £1,962,265 to which must be added contribution from Imperial revenues and local funds to the amount of £1,471,586. The expenditure, including the contributions to local funds and a special contribution of £49,000 to Imperial revenue, was £3,395,857, and the closing balance £148,142. The total receipts credited under the head of excise were £549,839, or £48,282 more than in the preceding year. Import duties on spirits and fermented liquor produced £141,284 or £11,716 more than in the preceding year. The receipts from fees for the sale of country liquor and spirits in Bombay and the Presidency generally showed a decided increase, chiefly owing to the revenue of liquor-shops, in certain villages of which Government are co-sharers, being credited to excise, instead of, as formerly, to land revenue—[illegible] and to the assumption, by Government, of the abkari administration of the Native State of Jawhar. There was a net decrease of £4,002 in the receipts of stamp revenue, chiefly caused by the decrease in litigation already noticed. The total gross receipts were £421,844 against £426,536 in the previous year.

The total gross revenue realised from fees on trades, dealings, and industries under Bombay Act III of 1878 as amended by Act VI of 1880 of the Government of India was £138,559, of which £38,000 were credited to Imperial and the remainder to Provincial Revenue. The cost of collection was £2,170, and refunds were made to the amount of £7,001. Complete information is wanting as to the total number of assessments in the yearly lists issued in May 1880, but they did not much exceed 50,000; while in the preceding year they were 402,195. The difference represents the number of persons assessed to the tax, whose income was less than £50, and who have been exempted from assessment by the amending Act of 1880. The result is represented financially by a total diminution of £98,405 in the net revenue. The receipts on account of incorporated local funds were £300,813, or £1,543 less than last year. The expenditure decreased by £1,456.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A remarkable feature in the vital statistics of the year 1880 has been the preponderance of births over deaths registered, both in the Presidency taken as a whole and also in every district but 6—a result that has never been obtained before except in the year 1874. This fact undoubtedly points to an improvement in registration. The number of births registered during the year was 370,873, or 22·85 per mille of the entire population. In the previous year the proportion was only 17·71 per 1,000. The increase is distributed over all the districts of the Presidency but 2—Ratnagiri and the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest birth-rate (33·10) was in the Panch Mahals and the lowest (8·16) in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The number of deaths registered was 328,673, or 20·25 per mille of the whole population of the Presidency; in 1879 the death-rate was 29·88. There was a diminished death-rate in every district of the Presidency with the exception of Khandesh and Poona in the Northern Deccan, Kolaba in the Konkan, the Panch Mahals in Gujarat, and Thar and Parkar in Sind. Of the total deaths 16·76 per cent. took place amongst children under 1 year and 16·91 per cent. amongst children between the ages of 1 and 6. The smallest proportion of deaths, 5·72 per cent. of the whole, was amongst children between the ages of 6 and 12. The deaths by cholera were only 684 in number, whilst in 1879 they numbered 6,937, and in 1878 16,743.

Deaths from small-pox amounted to 910 only, the smallest number ever registered. As usual the deaths from fever were more numerous than those from all other diseases combined, being 15·21 per 1,000 of the population and 75·7 of the total number of deaths. Deaths from bowel complaints decreased everywhere except in the Southern Deccan; but even here they were considerably below the average. Deaths from snake-bites increased from [illegible] in 1879-80 to 1,179 in the year under review.

The outlay on military works of a sanitary description was £11,[illegible] of which £9,170 was [illegible] spent in Aden alone. More than £1,[illegible] was spent at Mhow and Ahmednagar.

Vaccination made considerable progress during the year 1880-81 under review. The total number of vaccinations performed under the superintendence of the Sanitary Department was [illegible], an increase of 8·52 per cent. on the number in 1879-80. The increase in primary vaccinations was 7·75 per cent. There was a slight decline in the total number of re-vaccinations. The ratio of success in primary vaccinations rose from 95·[illegible] to 95·95 per cent.; in re-vaccinations it also showed an improvement of ·41 per cent. The ratio of protection by primary vaccination amounted to 91·67 per 1,000 of persons living, and was higher than in 1879-80 in all the districts and circles. Animal lymph was made use of for vaccination in Bombay, Poona, and Karachi. Two calves were inoculated successfully in Bombay with cow lymph received from Brussels. The total expenditure of the department was £23,714, or £750 less than in the preceding year; of the expenditure, 40 per cent. was borne by Provincial funds, 8 per cent. by municipalities, 31 per cent. by local funds, 20 per cent. by Native States, and the rest by cantonment funds.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the year under report the total number of all the colleges and schools connected with Government throughout the Presidency was 4,345, and the number of scholars on the rolls at the close of the year was 316,974. The average daily attendance was 233,364. Of the 11,907 towns and inhabited villages contained in the Presidency and its dependencies 4,151 or about 1 in 3 were provided with schools, and the proportion of scholars to population was 1·38 per cent. The Government institutions were 4,308 in number, private institutions receiving aid from Government 255, and those not receiving such aid but under inspection by Government agency, 662; in addition to these there were 28 police and jail schools. Of the whole number, 9 were colleges for higher instruction, 2 medical schools, 1 an agricultural class in connection with a college, 9 agricultural classes in connection with high schools, 1 a class for instruction in forestry in connection with a college, 4 drawing classes, 7 technical schools, 9 normal schools, 50 high schools for boys, 2 high schools for girls, 240 middle-class schools, of which 16 were for girls and rest consisted of 4,705 primary boys' and 256 primary girls' school.

The total expenditure for the year on education [illegible] of this the total Government expenditure was £108,912, and the expenditure from sources under Government control was £235,708; the remaining £70,285 being the estimated amount expended on education from sources not under the control of Government.

Of the total number of 316,974 children in schools connected with Government 2·12 per cent. were Christians, 22·11 Brahmins, 60·96 other Hindus, 11·37 Mahomedans, 2·59 Parsis, and the remainder were Jews, Aborigines, and others. Of the principal races that attend schools Brahmins are the most numerous, and Hindu cultivators and Mahomedans the least numerous class, except in primary schools where the proportion of Parsi pupils is the smallest. The Parsis take most advantage of aided institutions.

The number of pupils learning English was 22,237, or 2,397 more than in the previous year, and 5,875 were studying other languages than English and the Indian vernaculars. The number studying Sanskrit was 3,295.

There has been an increase of more than 6,000 in the number of Mahomedan children on the rolls of the vernacular schools in this Presidency, but the proportion under instruction to the whole Mahomedan population is still considerably behind the corresponding ratio for Hindus. In respect of the higher grades of education, the Musalman population of the Presidency is still more backward; the small number of Mahomedans, who have passed the Matriculation Examination has already been noticed, and of 5,311 children attending High Schools, only 118 are Mahomedans. It is believed that Musalmans would take more readily to education if it were imparted to them by teachers of their own religion, and accordingly some leading Bombay merchants and others have lately opened schools in Bombay under purely Mahomedan management, the largest of which is aided by a fixed subsidy from Government.

During the period under report, which includes only the last nine months of 1880, the number of newspapers published exclusively under native management was 77. Of these, 2 were printed in English, 2 in Hindustani, and 1 in Persian, and the remainder in one or another of the vernacular languages of the Presidency proper. 11 of them containing also articles, original or otherwise, written in English. In addition to these, 1 paper in English and Marathi, is under European management. Of the whole number of 78 newspapers 55 are printed and 23 lithographed. Most of the papers appear weekly; but [illegible] dailies, 2 appear three times, and 1 twice a week; and there are, besides, a few monthly periodicals of a political character which are classed as newspapers. Very few of these newspapers have a large circulation. The greater number of these newspapers are printed in Bombay, Poona or Surat, but every district of the Presidency proper excepting the Punch Mahals and Kanara has one or more local newspapers. Only one newspaper is published in the province of Sind, and the only Native State in which a newspaper is published is Kolhapur. The annual rates of subscription, in advance, to these newspapers varies from 6d in the case of one Marathi fortnightly to £2 2 for one of the Gujerathi daily papers published in Bombay; if paid in arrear, the rates are generally much higher. The greater part of these newspapers have been started within the last ten years; the oldest is a Gujarathi Journal representing Parsi feelings and interests published in Bombay, which has been in existence 62 years. Almost all the papers treat on general subjects [illegible] the model of European comic papers. The subject that excited most interest was, while it lasted, the Afghan expedition. The return to office of the Liberal party in England was by most of these newspapers viewed with satisfaction, as it was believed that they would reduce taxation and expenditure, and it was known that they intended to relieve the Indian finances of a part, at least, of the cost of the Afghan war; but some dissatisfaction was expressed at the smallness of the subsidy to be paid by England. Among other subjects discussed, generally in a spirit adverse to existing legislation, were the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, the forest law and its administration, and the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act; as also the Factory Regulation Bill during its discussion and the Bombay Game and Fish Preservation Bill.

MADRAS.

THE SEVEN PAGODAS.—Some time ago Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Sewell recommended certain protective works for the archaeological remains, at a cost of Rs. 1,100. Government sanctioned the expenditure, and the work has been carried out by the Public Works Department; but a balance being still left, these gentlemen have recommended that it should be spent in the clearance of what is known as the Sirgam temple in the pagodas. This has been approved, as the temple contains valuable inscriptions.—*Mail.*

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm, the Superintendent of the School of Arts, and Secretary to the Fine Arts Society, recently represented to Government the want felt by the F.A.S. for a suitable place to hold their annual exhibitions in, and the necessity for the building now occupied by the School of Arts being made worthy of an institution of its nature. Government have now sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 7,000 to meet both these proposals, and the portion of the eastern wing now used as a drawing class for young ladies and for ornamental glass painting is to be utilized for the purpose. The roof has already been removed, and the material will be used for raising the floor—which is now lower than the level of the Poonamallee road, by 3 feet. When the building has been completed the copies of the great masters, which cost a large sum of money, will be lodged in it. These with the purchase of approved exhibits (for which a separate grant has been given by Government) at the annual exhibitions of the Fine Arts Society, are to form the nucleus of a public picture gallery at Madras.—*Mail.*

CHILD MURDER AND THEFT.—At the Tinnevelly Sessions, a woman named Magamoye, pleaded guilty to the charge of having murdered a male child aged about four years. Before the committing Magistrate the accused made a detailed confession. It appeared that the deceased child was playing with other children who threw sand upon him, of which he went and complained to prisoner, who was sitting on a pial, and then followed her into her house; he had at the time jewels worth some eighteen rupees, and for the purpose of taking them away she [illegible] child and then concealed the body in a basket. Being afraid now to remain in the house she went and slept at a neighbour's, and subsequently removed the corpse and threw it in a dunghill where it was discovered. On the village officers and the police searching the prisoner's person, they found the child's jewels concealed in her cloth, whereupon she admitted her guilt unreservedly. Subsequently when in custody, being taken out of the lock-up to the tank, she attempted to drown herself. The Sessions Court remarked that the murder was undoubtedly as cruel a murder as was ever committed, yet, considering the sex of the prisoner, the fact that she evidently yielded to a sudden impulse and acted without premeditation, that she was overcome by remorse and had made the most complete surrender to justice, the court hesitated to pass upon her the extreme sentence of death. Convicting her of murder upon her own confession, the court directed that she be transported for life.—*Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.—One Vadamalia Goundan, indicted for the murder of his wife by poisoning, was tried in the Sessions Court of Coimbatore in November last, and being convicted of the offence was sentenced to suffer death. From this sentence the prisoner preferred an appeal to the High Court. On the hearing of this appeal, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Innes, their Lordships confirmed the sentence of the Sessions Court, and at the same time made some severe remarks on the conduct of the village authorities who, on the occurrence of the murder being reported to them, used their influence to suppress enquiry. The prisoner subsequently petitioned His Excellency the Governor praying that he may be pardoned. His Excellency declined to interfere with the sentence of the Court, and directed that the district Magistrate should be called upon to report what action he had taken with regard to the village authorities whose conduct has been censured by the judges.—*Times.*

SUICIDE.—Intelligence has been received in Madras that, on Sunday, the 8th instant, the son of Sub-Engineer Laskey, of the D. P. W. stationed at Nellore, put an end to his life by shooting himself with a revolver. During the absence of his parents at Church on Sunday, the young man got possession of a revolver, and shot himself through the heart. A few months back, an elder brother, an articled clerk, residing in Vepery, put an end to his life by taking poison.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

VETERINARY SCHOOL.—We understand that plans have been submitted to Government for constructing temporary sheds for the Lahore Veterinary School on the [illegible] occupied by the Medical College, [illegible] Veterinary School to be star[illegible] [illegible] temporary buildings will [illegible] [illegible] and a hospital, the printed for [illegible] *Civil and Military Gazette.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of handsome household furniture, full-toned Piano by Broadwood; English hall-carpet, Cashmere blankets, China matting, copper utensils, garden plants, at No. 1,701 at Dadur.

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Do.	FFF	do.	,, 12-0	do.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

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MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
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The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

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Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.........Rs. 375

Tin-lined packing case......................... ,, 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

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FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair	7 8
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RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair.	9 8

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order. Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,

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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

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The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

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FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

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LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.

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LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.

LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265.

LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.

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GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

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GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

MEDOC

BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
,, 6 0, ,, ,, 6 4 ,, pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,

Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 37 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	,, 60 0
Sparkling Moselle	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	,, 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2-star Brandy	,, 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	,, 23 0	..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star	,, 32 0	..
CLARETS, From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Carbons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	,, 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Issan	,, 30 0	..
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 0
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)		,, 3 0
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		,, 5 0
MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim (1 doz. qts.)		,, 6
MUELLER'S BEER, Bremen (1 doz. qts.)		,, 6
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pts.)		,, 4 4
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0	..
Kuemmel, (a delicious liquor)	,, 32 0	..
No. 1, Do. (do.)	,, 38 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.

W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

UPWARDS of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims amount to FIVE MILLIONS AND-A-HALF STERLING.

ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME / FIRE RESERVE ....£1,[illegible]
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:

738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
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12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 270-15-0 only.
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16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
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ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.

PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.

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FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

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